CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Cartoon etc. Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Cartoon etc. Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 145 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-8-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memanwada Road, P. No. 9, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	June 8th ,,	June 22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	24th ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	30th ,,
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	29th, July	5th ,, July
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,385	4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th,,	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	14th ,,	29th ,, Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru.	Y. Nerei.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th June	KHYBER†	9,914
4th July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	OALEDONIA	7,622
6th August	NARKUNDA*	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*..	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA* ..	15 825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA† ..	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA ..	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

†MALVA
†NARKUNDA
MOREA.
NALDERA
KHYBER
KASHGAR
MACEDONIA

*Through Steamers from Australia

†Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

About 27th July	MANDALA	..	8 246
24th August.	MANTOLA	..	8 963
21st Sept.	MERKARA	..	8 235
5th October	DOMALA	..	8 441
19th ,,	MARCHA	..	8 268

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

3rd June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	SICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncola"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	..	10 911
28th July	NALDERA	..	15 825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10 902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922 22 June	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
23 ,,	VARALA	Bushehr via Karachi
26th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
29th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1288.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rohon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Guiranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 1½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely suported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III. of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agents, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00 000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodarion on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest, is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singopore
Frangtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ...	48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital ...	24,000,000 $ 00— £5,328,000
Reserve Fund ...	24,900,000 $ 00— £25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.

PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshasea (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Every description of EXCHANCE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de DEALARA, Acting Manager.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

WITH US TO-DAY.
WITH RS. 10.
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

Your Child

AT THE AGE OF 21.
GETS

Rs. 4,500

and for Re. 50 each month he gets Rs. 22,500

Write for full Particulars to—

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI AND KAPURTHALA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.

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MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents

BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

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BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW. Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH. Resident Manager. Calcutta

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,, 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	3,07,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is alowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA. Secretary.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents:

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.

321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

The Chief Agents, D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 111.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic: "LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TIME-KEEPER for a large local. Printing Press for Night duty. Apply stating qualification and salary expected to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian—good prospects. Apply to the SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B. B. & C. I. Rly.
A C13405

WANTED—Enterprising young men in search of lucrative business, also translators. Send reply post card CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rangmahal, LAHORE.

MEERUT COLLEGE—Wanted SENIOR PROFESSOR of Chemistry on Rs. 200—20—400 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
A C13271

WANTED—Three normal trained HIND TEACHERS for the Marwadi Commercial School, Bombay, No. 2. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the PRINCIPAL.
A R4094

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing SCIENCE TEACHER, graduate or undergraduate. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R4093

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200/50/3/250 and horse allowance Rs. 40 per month. Apply stating age, working experience and qualifications to the PRESIDENT, Municipality Nadiad, up to 1st July, 1922.
I C13374

WANTED—First-class black and white and colour COMMERCIAL ARTISTS, good salary and excellent prospects to the right man. Apply in person together with specimen of work to ADVERTISERS' DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE, 25, Waudby Road, BOMBAY.
A R4101

WANTED—A Company or an expert to carry out the Minerological and Geological Survey of the State area of which is 1200 square miles about half of which is hilly country traversed by the Satpura ranges wherein the Survey would be specially needed. To apply with terms to DEWAN DURBAR BARWANI, Barwani C. I.
A 13399

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR and GOVERNESS for two Princesses in an Indian State in Bombay Presidency, for teaching English, Music and for general education. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. plus boarding and loging. Bengali or Deccani lady prefered. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8171 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13400

SUB-AGENTS WANTED—Applications are invited for Sub-Agencies for the sale of Kerosine, Petrol, Candles, Fuel Oil and Lubricating Oil in Bombay Presidency including its Native States, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana and United Province on commission basis. Those who can deposit cash security need only apply to Messrs. Seth Atmaram Charandass & Co., Agents:—The United Refineries (Burma), Ltd., 54, Teeja, Bhoiwada Lane, Post Box No. 257, BOMBAY.
A C13329

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A PARSEE BACHELOR, M.A., B.Sc., (with Honours) specialised in science seeks SUITABLE POST in any capacity, in Textile concern, Factory or Business House. Apply Box No. 8182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4087

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637.
C R4018

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

MOTOR GARRAGES—TO LET—at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. All facilities including telephone and Pit. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle.
G R4020

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
B R4089

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE—"THE CASTLET" Lonedale Nilgiris. Two large furnished suits rooms with or without board apply. Daily.
C R4027

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus and Parsis rooms and blocks from Rs. 30 and upwards at Parel, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop. See personally Mr. D. C. KOLHY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace above address.
C R4015

FLATS TO BE LET—Opposite Dadar Station (G. I. P. Ry.), Plots Nos. 21 and 24 with electric lights, water conveniences, free air, and good ventilation, etc., in block system. Apply to JAGJIVANDAS GHETALAL PLUMBER, Kumbar Tukda, Bhuvleshwar, Tel. No. 428.
C H3973

TO LET—Airy FLATS of 4 to 6 rooms with kitchen, 2 baths, 2 W. C.'s, electric lights and up-to-date sanitary arrangements and 2nd floor of Queen's Mansions, Forjet Street. Rent from Rs. 140 to Rs. 220 per month. Apply PARISIAN JEWELLERY MART, Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C13331

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R4089

FRUITS, SEEDS Etc.,

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4088

ORDERS REGISTERED for Pears and Apples, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4, all charges included, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, PANJAB.
13434

LANGRA MANGOES—(Nonpareil) 100 Rs.-9; Wetherproof strong grafts 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Post, extra. Burglar Rotproor Pkg Half advance. SUPERINTENDENT DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga. Cable add—"GARDEN."
R4085

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
z 13433

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old season-grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 8-8 per graft stall); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.
MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.
The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 8-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.
Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almirahs, Peanoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
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Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
B

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
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FOR SALE—One FIAT CAR 15-20 H. P. 5 seater in excellent condition, lately thoroughly overhauled, price Rs. 6,000. Apply Box No. 8172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—A 3½ H. P. Rudge-Multi combination in good running order. Any reasonable offer. For particulars apply Box No. 8179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4069

FOR SALE—10 Ten Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., 31, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3882

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—Brand New Grey Winders, Drum Winders, Drum cone Winders for Mills and Hosiery Factory for ready delivery. Apply to:—POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., 80, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Post Box No. 273 BOMBAY.
K R13435

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay

FOR SALE—BRAND NEW 20 N. H. P. VERTICAL BOILER 100 lbs pressure, 20 H. P. Orenstein and Koppel's 2 ft. gauge Locomotive, 14 and 18 lbs rails, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 16 ft. Loudon Screw cutting Lathes, 21" Empire high speed Drilling Machine, 3', 4" travel Planing Machine, 24 Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 15 B. H. P. (B. T. H.) Electric Motor, Secondhand 6, 8, 10 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines, 32 B. H. P. Hornsby and 65 B. H. P. Campbell Oil Engine 6 and 10 Ton Road Roller, 4 double cylinder horizontal Steam Winches, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 18 ft. screw cutting Lathes, 12" stroke Slotting Machine, 4 and 6' Planing Machines, 14" outlet Roots Blower, 5" and 8" Centrifugal Pumps, 30" Weston Sugar Centrifugals, Rosedown Thompson Export Oil Presses, 10", 24" Log Frame, 8' 3' Circular Saw Benches. Inspection Invited. Send for our latest list. B. D. BERY & CO., 43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.—Telegrams—"Endeavour" Calcutta.
K 13424

BOOKS AND STAMPS

FOR SALE—A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed. DEMONT. Exchange Calculator. MASHRUVALAS, Table of Measurement of Patent Bales and Cases. LETTER COPEE BOOK. HAJEE NOORMOHAMMED, Bookseller, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R4102

INDIAN RACING UP-TO-DATE—The Monsoon handy pocket Edition is now ready, with index and reference numbers, all the racing in India from last November to date. Rs. 2. Apply to COMPILER, C. O. GREGORY, 11/1, Lansdowne Road, CALCUTTA.
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NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches un students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
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SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE PUNCHGANI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL—OPENS 1st July, 1922, with complete Boarding and Lodging arrangements in "Glen Terrace", the most spacious and nicely situated Bunglow on the Hills. The School will have the First Five Standards only at present. Gujarathi and Marathi will be taught as vernaculars and Sanskrit and French as Second Languages.
The charges per head will be Rs. 50 only per month, inclusive of Boarding, Lodging and School Fees. For particulars please apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, M. V. PANDIT, B.A.
M R4067

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENGLISH MOSQUITO NETTING UNBLEACHED.

GREATLY REDUCED WHOLESALE prices to clear, as owner is going home. Apply PROPRIETRESS, Ranchi Hotel, Ranchi.
N R4056

FOR SALE—GRAND COTTAGE PIANO—Best German Model, Maple Cabinet. Any reasonable offer. R. MASTER, Abdoola Building, Poibavri, Parel.
N R4100

FOR SALE—MOWRAH FIRE WOOD, about 400 tons immediate delivery from Stock. For particulars please write to S. K. SEN & CO., P. O., Panimines, Rewakantha.
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FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CHUNAM, suitable both for masonry and whitewashing. For samples and rates please write to SEN & CO., P. O., Panimines, Rewakantha.
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MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

REQUIRED—A TELEPHONE will pay premium. Write Box No. 8184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R4092

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Platt Bros. secondhand COTTON GINS of four and five bearings, must be in perfect working condition. With prices and details please write to INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhoni, Bombay 3.
P R4070

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
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WRITING INKS—Made of Indian Ingredients. Try once and you will forget English Inks. Price Rs. 1/8 per 25 oz. bottle. JAMES MANUFACTURING CO., 163, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
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MACARONI, VERMICELLI, and SPAGHETTI, Manufactured according to the famous Italian Formula, 9 per lb., in 4 lb. tins, ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Malan, Kangra, PUNJAB.
T C13341

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons. Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. 6. Typewriter Oil Re. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
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TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 300. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
W

THOSE who wish to purchase and store wheat and other grain can do so most profitably by paying an advance of 20 per cent, with a most reliable firm called Messrs. ANANT RAM BHAGWAN DAS, Bankers and Commission Agents, Lyallpur, Punjab. The grain could be safely stored in the grain elevator and purchasers will be given all facilities. Please apply to BHAGWAN DAS, B.Sc. (Agri), Managing Director.
R4095

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 13 ...	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 3 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200,	225 290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	200
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation, No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPAREMENT.

TENDERS (sealed) are invited for the supply of 500 tons monthly of first class Bengal Steam Coal or Welsh, free of dust, F. O. R. or F. O. Bandar, Bombay.
Tender form and other particulars can be obtained on any week day during office hours at the office of the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.
The Superintentding Engineer, No. IV Project Division does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part against the total quantity required.
Tenders will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, on the 26th June, 1922 upto 1 p.m., S. T., at which time they will be opened.
As earnest money a sum of Rs. 100 in currency notes should be paid into the Audit Office of this Department and a receipt for the same should accompany the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.
The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 500 in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Deputy Controller of Currency within a week o from the date ofacceptance of his tender as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.
Government securities will be accepted for this purpose at their approximate market value or at their face value, whichever is less.
FA C13416

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.
PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO- LTD.
SUPPLIERS TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.
For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Saturday, the 1st Proximo to Saturday, the 15th Proximo both days inclusive.
R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.
June 1922.
C13420

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

ASSISTANT GENERAL FOREMAN required on the Temporary Establishment for bridge construction. Salary up to Rs. 250. Preference will be given to an applicant having experience in heavy timber and concrete work. Apply in writing in first instance with full particulars to:—
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Construction,
Church Gate, Bombay.
C13436

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations to be held during the second half of the current callendar year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Friday, the 7th July 1922.
2. Forms of applications and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.
By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 16th June, 1922.
C13425

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY
NOTICE.

THE NARSINGH PRASAD HARI PRASAD BUCH METAPHYSICS PRIZE of the value of Rs. 200 will be awarded to an Indian who writes the best thesis in English or Hindi on "The Nature and existence of God in Indian Philosophy." The essay must bear a suitable motto and must be sent to the Registrar in a sealed and registered cover on or before the 1st January, 1923, with a declaration that it is bonafide the competitor's own composition, and also an affidavit countersigned by a local Judicial Officer or by the Principal of the college with which the competitor has been connected in the past to the effect that he is a strict teetotaller and vegetarian. No part of the essay should contain the name of the competitor.
The prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it.
SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
C13437

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "KAMAKURA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FOR SALE
PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need apply. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P C13416

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients BANWARILAL DAYARAM, BINDRAVAN DAYARAM, GOPINATH DAYARAM and AJODHYANATH DAYARAM that by an Agreement dated the 6th day of March, 1920, and made between Kishanchand Harbhagwandas, Keshavdas Harbhagwandas and Brijmohan Harbhagwandas of the one part and our clients of the other part the said Kishanchand Harbhagwandas, Keshavdas Harbhagwandas and Brijmohan Harbhagwandas, and our clients who until the date of the said agreement were members of a joint and undivided Hindu family separated from each other and all the moveable property belonging to the said joint family including the business carried by the said joint family in the name and style of Rupchand Dayaram in Bombay and Harbhagwandas Rupchand at Amritsar was partitioned between them. As regards immoveable properties belonging to the said joint family being 4 houses at Amritsar and 2 at Hoshiarpur having regard to the fact that an appeal has been filed by one Mt. Jeth, widow of Rupchand Govindram in the Privy Council it has been agreed between the parties that the said immoveable properties should be partitioned after the decision of the said appeal and in accordance therewith and that until such decision none of the parties should alienate, dispose or otherwise deal with the same. Our clients have now no interest or concern with the business carried on by the said Kishanchand Harbhagwandas, Keshavdas Harbhagwandas and Brijmohan Harbhagwandas and are in no way responsible for the same.
Dated this 20th day of June, 1922.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Banwarilal Dayaram, Bindravan Dayaram, Gopiram Dayaram, and Ajodhyanath Dayaram.
C13444

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1905 of 1920.

KAIKHASROO ARDESHIR PATCH of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Club Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
A. E. STEPHENS, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above ... suit on the 8th day of March, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Four thousand four hundred and forty-six for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.
AND WHEREAS the taxed costs have been ascertained and noted in the margin as being Rs 428-14-0 and the costs of previous and this execution as being Rs. 68.
AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 27th day of March, 1922, the race horse "Huntsman" was attached.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 3rd day of May, 1922, put up for sale by public auction on Saturday the 24th day of June, 1922 at 1-30 o'clock P. M. (S.T.) at Jamal's stables, Belasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the aforesaid race horse "Huntsman" for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.
The purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. The said horse can be inspected at the said Jamal's stables at Belasis Road.
The sale is without reserve, but under the Chamber Judge's order it will have to be confirmed by the Court to enable it to judge whether the bid is an adequate one.
For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 12th day of May, 1922.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13441

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAFFER ABDUL CURRIM, a widower of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, without occupation ... Deceased.
MAHOMED JAFFAR, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Issa Kapadia Building at Palkhi Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 10th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13446

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 563 of 1921.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort by their constituted attorney Chintamani Ravishanker Joshi, ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) MANGALJI MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Daristhan, outside the Fort, 2. NANALAL PARBHURAM and 3. MANILAL DAYABHAI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the executors of the last will and testament of Nandgori widow of Hiralal D. Saraya the former residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort and the latter at Babulnath Road outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of November 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 29th day of July, 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, containing by admeasurement 827 4/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13588 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, 1B/3587, 4C/3550, 3F/3350 and part of 3589 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No.... 3914 (6), Street No. 101E and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Sankli Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Limited, and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20, and 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1922.

R. B. PATEL,
C13440 Ag. Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TOOKARAM MAHADEO SHET, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Grain Merchant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

Bai ANNAPURNABAI, widow of Tookaram Mahadeo Shet, the deceased abovenamed, residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
For Registrar,
W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of May, 1922.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
C13439 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S ONE BIG LOT OF STONES AND READY MADE DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Ebrahim Dawoodi Bora and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, the Insolvent's one big lot of stones and ready made door and window frames.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June 1922.

NUSSURWANJI SORABJI & CO.

CUTTER STEAM 21'-32'-33'. CUTTER STEAM LAUNCH 25'-30'-32'. DINGHY. boats LIFE STEEL 33' WOOD 27'-28'-25' JOLLY BOATS. SEA GOING LAUNCH; AND LOT OF OLD ROPES, ETC.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 26th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on premise of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of D. R. I. M. Bombay.

Purchasers will have to pay fifty p. c. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to his name and remove such lot within fifteen days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSURVANJI SORABJI,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS, OVERCOAT MAKERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTH DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,00,078 YDS. BUKRAM BLACK 30" (WATER PROOF) CALICO, ABOUT 1,27,000 YDS. NETTINGS AND ABOUT 4,540 NGS. HORSE RUGS.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June 1922, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores:—

About 1,00,078 yds. Bukram Black 30" (Waterproof Calico.)

About 127,000 yards Nettings such as about 4072 sq. yds. 47", about 21,718 sq. yds 48," about 228 sq. yds 54", about 108729 sq. yds. 60", about 75022 sq. yds. 72," 347 yds 90", about 25982 sq. yds. 108," and about 72 sq. yds 144."

Also

About 4,540 ngs. Horse Rugs 60 by 40.

Out of the above goods about 70,000 yds. Bukram Black is lying at Parel Depot (Broacha Mills Compound) and about 30,000 yds. Bukram Black is lying at Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

About 2,36,000 sq. yds. nettings is lying at Colaba Depot and the rest is at Parel Depot. Nettings consists of Bleached and unbleached, thick and t iner quality. As the whole of the Bombay stock is to be put in one lot it will be sold per sq. yd. i.e. width being considered to be 36."

Horse Rugs are lying at Colaba Depot.

For inspection of the whole of the above goods please apply to the Depot officers or to the undersigned.

The purchaser shall have to pay 50 per cent deposit on the lot being knocked down to his name other conditions of sale will be read before the time of Auction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets, 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1233 Shirts flannel, 1200 Vests Flannel followers 7800 Chin Straps 2577 Boots I. T. 6073 Boots followers, 23944 Spine pods, 5500 Sun Shades 7500 Satchels gas, 6009 Pillow Cases Large 1307 Pillow Cases Small, 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Serge Drab I. T. 34576 Gogles anty glass 3900 Tres Red, 36238 Dressing Fiald, 3876 cases cushions, 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 9148 Cap all wool 18", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 8465 yards Buntings green 18" all wool 1978 yards Blue Royal Bunting 1354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering, 299 yards Canvas Khakhi, Jerseys Cotton White, Blousee Dongree Blue, Pyjamas Battoo, Leather gloves, Pantaloons Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Patties Pith Hats, Spares Jacks, Brushes, Bolsters Cases Mattresses, Juielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Balmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots, coats cover, Gogles, Batharm tin, Tree Rad, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Helmets white, Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers, Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippers bed room, Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40" Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30", Khaki Drill 27/28"(Webbing Khaki 1¼" Khaki Pugree cloth 33/35", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 50", Khaki Rainproof 28", Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats ¼" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Caps comforters woollen, Mittens white woollen, Blankets woollen scarlet, Khaki Drill heavy 11c 500 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.

On MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.

By order of the Controller (Sales).

At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills compound near Chinchpokli Bridge.

By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.

Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 20, Apollo Street. Tel No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES MOHAIR LINING.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June 1922, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdul Sattar of Jackaria Musjid, Bombay.

Ex S. S. "City of Chester."

M P/Cable 49/7024.—Nos. 2/3 eq. 2 cases each 20 pieces Mohair Lining 54" 2549 3/4 yds.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 CASES MARBLES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1922, at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

K. S. S. BARENFELS.

M & N 101/200—166 cases marbles each case containing 100 boxes each box containing 50 pieces.

M & N 201/210—10 cases marbles each case containing 100 boxes each box containing 50 pieces.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within six days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADI 7TH LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Tyabbhai Gulamhussein and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Manilal Lehercband and in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 24th day of June 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the under mentioned valuable immovable property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent Tenure situate at Khetwadi 7th Lane in the city of Bombay together with the messuage. Tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 278 7/9 two hundred and seventy-eight and seven nineth square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2025, 2026, 2143 and 2146, New Nos. A and B/9150, Old Survey No. 757, New Survey Nos. 5462 and 2/5448 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1075S, Street Nos. 35 to 43 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hambaiji widow of Shapurji Pestonji, on or towards the south by the property of Bai Meherbai, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 7th Lane and on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nowroji, Major Moore and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee in their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

186, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order

De Deon Motor Car four cylinder six seater in good running order.

One horse and one shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI ROAD.

Suit No. 1407 of 1920.

J. YOUNG PRESENTS

Narayan Balkrishna Bhicaji v/s. Shamrao Ganpat and others.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent Decree herein dated the 19th day of December, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 3rd July 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of perpectual Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Road without the Fort Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 360 Street No. 377 and Collectors Old No. 140 New No. 1123 Old Survey No. 1042 and New Survey No. 2123 and containing by admeasurement about 120 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Vandravandas Purshottumdas on the West by the said Nagdevi Road on the North by a Common passage and on the South by the property of Anthoba Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Receiver's Attorney's Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwala at Humum Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOVELS, JARS BEER, NAILS, MACHINERY, FLASKS, OPTICAL GOODS, CORKSCREWS, BUTTONS, LACES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 129 Apollo Street by Order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

1 case Kings and Apren file and Damper and trays.

50 Bundles cast steel shovels No. 3 square and round (English).

2 cases Allen and Hanburys food.

4 Parcels Saccharin.

16 Parcels optical goods.

1 Crate earthen jars.

22 Crates Asbestos Mill Boards size 1/16, 1/8, 3/16, 1/4.

1 case machinery.

5 Cases machinery parts (Hinges).

117 Cases Chequered head ware nails size to 5 each 1 cwt.

2 cases Vacuum flacks.

1 case Vacuum flasks picknicks.

6 cases cork screws.

50 cases litres ring brand pilsener beer each 4 dozs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Laxmidas and Co.

1 case buttons and laces.

On account and risk of Messrs. Karimbhai Jalabhai and Co.

2 cases machinery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND WHITE DISTEMPER KEGS CHEMICALS, COLOURS, CASSEIN AND OFFICE GLUE, LINSEED OIL, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Western India Chemical Works Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel, Ferguson Road in the compound of Thaker Chemical Co., next to Button Factory all the miscellaneous stores consisting of Fair Bank scale Buckets, Belting meline's shovels, shaft, Brackets plates of Tin Alphabetes, Linseed oil Coal Tar Brushes, Gunny Bags, Wire Gauzes, Chalk Cassein in small Drums, Yellow powder, copper sulphate, ammonia, boras, lead acetate, Red Leads, White Distemper in Kegs and Drums, Iron Tanks case in Glue Chocolate oil paint kerosine tins, gloy bottles, white zinc, Green pigments blue, sena and ivory black pigments, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE WHITE ENGLISH MUTTON TALLOWS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. R. Head and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street on account and risk of G. M. Roy and Co., the following:—

66 Casks pure white English Mutton Tallow about 12 Tons, 1 cwt. 27 lbs.

72 Barrels pure white English Mutton Tallow about 13 Tons 3 cwt. 2 grs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st June 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, very handsome Cheval Dresser with 3 mirrors, Sweet toned harmonium, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane, furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, fancy writing tables, gramophone, glass door show cases, Cheval Dresser with side mirrors, mirror door almirah, rich carpets, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, platedware, Sweet toned harmonium, etc.

Property is open to view.

1. A. J. S. Motor Cycle 2 3/4 H. P. Chain drive, enclosed chain case kick starter, with Horn and Lamp perfect running order.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY

on

Wed. 21st June 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rakshasi Mahtwakanksha

Satur. 24th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)

Sunday 25th June 1922 at 3. p. m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM.

Proprietors

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

The Greatest Human Story Ever Told!

"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

Featuring

ALICE JOYCE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

J. YOUNG PRESENTS

Direct from England and for the first time in India.

A New Musical Company

"THE POWDER PUFFS"

Offerings:—Burlesques, Skits, Dancing, Classic and otherwise) Comedy, Satire, Good Singing and Bad, etc, etc.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m After 6 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ALICE BRADY

IN

"THE ORDEAL of ROSETTA"

Story of a cold, calculating revenge planned by an Actress for the Betrayal of her sister in high Society.

MAJOR JACK ALLEN

IN

ROPING THE PANTHER.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FOURTH WEEK

The Week of Big Surprises and Adventures Galore.

PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL

"HURRICANE HUTCH"

Featuring

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,

THIS WEEK

Episodes 10, 11 and 12

UNIQUE MUSICAL CONCERT

of

Prof. Ramkrishna Bowa Vaze

Music teacher of

Late Keshavrao Bhonsle

on

Thursday 22nd June at 1922 9-30 p. m.

at

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, 0-8.

Booking open at the premises of Lalitkaladarsha Natak Company, Khetwadi Main Road.

G. SOLASKAR,
Manager,
Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar OF BARODA

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Wednesday, 21st June, 1922

Sangit) SWAYANWAR (Acts 5

at 8-30 p.m. S.T.]

Saturday 24th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Sangit) EKACHA PYALA (Acts 5

Sunday 25 June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit) SAUBHADRA (Acts 5

TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre Grand Road. Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S.T.(

Proprietor. Gandarva Natak Mandali.

"THE STAR"

presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

On Special request of our Hindu patrons

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

"Sati Sulochana"

A Beautiful Scenic version of one of the most Sublime episodes of the Sublime Epic "RAMAYANA"

by

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,

together with

TWO SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDIES

Times and Rates as Usual

NEXT WEEK!

Our Stupendous "GERMAN" Production

"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre",

An unusally Interesting Sensational "GERMANS" drama of Circus life.

STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

at

6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

at 4-30 p. m.

TO-DAY

Shown for the First time in India

Mabel Taliaferro

IN

'THE RICH SLAVE'

'THE RICH SLAVE'

A Thrilling, Sensational, American Melodrama. Containing a Fire, Explosion, Man-Hunt and Train-Wreck.

ALSO

GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH

(The Magazine on the Screen.)

AND

SNUB POLLARD

IN "FIFTEEN MINUTES"

PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The powerful Story Life of

KALIDASA

INDIAN DRAMA

Produced by National Film Co.

Photographed by, S.N. Pantanker

Story by M. G. Dave.

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

Always a Good Show.

THRILLS?

ONE OF HUNDREDS!

were you seen

ANTONIO MORENO

facing death at the end of 100 ft. fall to the earth below after desperately striving to escape from the wily villains who have trapped him. Your breath will come in gasps when you view this stupendous incident in the most thrilling of all serials. And there are others just as death defying in this chaptered film story.

DO NOT MISS TO SEE

THE THIRD INSTALMENT.

of the most stupendous serial.

VEILED MYSTERY

either at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum or

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Byculla.

Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

"The Day She Paid"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

Starring the fascinating

FRANCELIA BILLINGTON.

a touching Universal Society Drama

A Roaring 2 reel Comedy in the programme: "He wanted to die--but couldn't!"

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

KAMGAR SAHAYAK FOUNDRY

LABOURERS' MOVE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Some time back several of the Railway Workshop men on the G. I. P. were discharged on flimsy pretexts one of which was that the employers could not find work for them though they were on the roll for the last many years. Thus those workmen were suddenly thrown out of employment and had to fall back upon what humble resources they had. All these men belonged to the G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union which is an affiliated body to the Central Labour Board of Bombay.

The office-bearers resolved, thereupon, to help the stranded men to stand on their legs and thus earn their livelihood. The men showed their willingness to start a foundry under the above name on Co-operative basis. The initial expenses have been granted towards the establishment by the Central Labour Board and Government too have extended a hand of help to the Foundry through their Co-operative Credit Society. Thus to-day at De Lisle Road there tands the Kamgar Shahakari Foundry which is registered under the Co-operative Credit Society Act of 1912. Its authorised Capital is Rs. 50,000 and Subscribed Capital is Rs. 15,000 and the shares are already subscribed for by a very large number of labourers from all directions. The Foundry is intended to be a Labourers' institution to be worked by labourers in the interests of labourers. The Co-operative Credit Society officials of Government have obligingly promised all help to this unique institution in Bombay. Among the non-labourers, who are helping the men in their efforts, are the Officials of the Central Labour Board, such as Messrs. F. J. Ginwala Solicitor, V. G. Dalvi, S. H. Jhabwala, (Secretary of the Labour Unions) and L. L. Potnis (Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Credit Society). The Managing Committee consists purely of labourers with an addition of the above gentlemen. Mr. Ranchoddas Bhawan Lotwalla has also substantially helped the Society.

On Sunday morning last the opening ceremony of the Foundry was performed by the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in the presence of a gathering of Workers. Mr. Ginwala explained in details the History of the rise of the institution and Mr. Potnis, Mr. Dalvi, Mr. Deydhar of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Jhabwala spoke on subjects suitable to the occasion.

Sir Vithaldas after a brief speech of encouragement to the workers, and promising all possible help from his behalf declared the institution open. The Foundry has already secured orders for work, and is in communication with the Bombay Development Department who, it is hoped, will entrust contracts to the same.

Further particulars can be had from any of the above members of the Managing Committee. The Foundry is the second of the constructive work the Central Labour Board has begun to do in the material interest and welfare of the Labourers.

ANDHRA KHADI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. M. R. Avari's complaint against the Andhra Congress-men regarding "Bezvada Khadi" in your to-day's issue please allow me to point out that the Andhra Congress Workers cannot at all be blamed for the frauds committed by the Bezwada dealers. Mr. M. R. Avari ought to remember that some months before, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee gave a public warning regarding this matetr and cautioned people against buying Khadi indiscriminately from Bezwada dealers. This warning was also published in the columns of the "Chronicle."

I am aware there is now a lot of suspicion in the public mind regarding all Khadi coming from Andhra. Because some dealers in Andhra are frauds it should not be surmised that all Khadi coming from Andhra is impure. Nor can it be surmised that owing to the existence of certain frauds in Andhra, there are no honest men there. Even now the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee assures and guarantees to secure pure khadi for those who go in for it.

I have also made personal enquiries regarding this at the Khadi Bhandar, Bombay and I was given to understand that the Bhandar is prepared to guarantee for the stock available from them. Whether the Bhandar gets its stock from the dealers direct or through the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, I cannot say, but it is a privileged institution of Bombay certified by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and hence there it ends.

It is quite difficult even for experts on the line to say whether a particular sample is real khadi or not. The Indian mills are now manufacturing such lower counts yarn that they are even coarser than hand-spun sometimes. Thus it will be seen that it is really very difficult to give, any sure test in this matter. For ordinary guidance, the following may be advised:—The sample should be sufficiently large to examine properly. The surface should be clearly rough for the touch. Both the warp and the weft yarns must be woven almost within a length of about six inches. The hand-spun in almost all cases where it is found to be weavable, has an overtwist, which when the cloth is made wet and dried, gives it a distinctly rougher surface than the sample made of mill yarn.

In conclusion, it is advisible always to go in for khadi made of coarser counts and avoid those of finer counts, for the present. It is khadi made of finer counts which is more difficult for examination. Whenever khadi is to be bought it is better to buy it from an approved firm or house; safer still if you buy it from a shop run by the local Congress Committee. Unfortunately for Bombay, the Khadi Bhandar is the only approved House, but the "G" ward District Congress Committee is running a shop of its own at Dadar.—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM,
Jt. Secretary,
"G" Ward Congress Committee.
Dadar, June 13.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	..
,, ,, Sales of East India ..	250
,, ,, Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 24
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. .. July ..	12 40
(As known in Liverpool at .. Oct. ..	12 40
closing time.) .. .. Jan. ..	12 04
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	12 63
.. Oct. ..	12 06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	..
July	12 72
August	12 60
Sept.	12 55
Oct.	12 45
Nov.	..
Dec.	12 01
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 97
April	..
May	11 89

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	13 10
July	13 01
August	12 94
September	12 85
Oct.	12 78
November	12 64
December	12 53
January	12 44
February	12 35
March	12 27
April	12 22
May	12 17

Tease :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 75
July	18 80
Aug.	18 90
Sept.	19 05
Oct.	19 20
Nov.	19 35
Dec.	19 49
Jan.	19 45
Feb.	19 55
Mar.	19 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 65
,, ,, Fuly Good	9 05
,, ,, Fine	9 45
,, ,, No. 1 Oomre Good ..	10 00
,, ,, ,, Fully HGood ..	10 50
,, ,, ,, Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 40
,, ,, Fully Good	11 40
,, ,, Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	8 55
,, ,, Fully Good	8 95
,, ,, Fine	9 35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	..
,, ,, to Constant	7,000
Futures at New York July	22 76
,, ,, ,, Oct.	22 70
,, ,, ,, Dec.	22 48
,, ,, ,, Jan.	22 34
Spot Cotton at New York	23 25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22 75
Futures at New York July	22 99
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	22 39
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	10 3/4
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 19th.

July ..	22 76
Oct. ..	22 70
Future at New York,..	
Dec ..	22 48
Jan ..	22 34
Liverpool, June 19th.	
July ..	13 01
Oct. ..	12 75
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	
Jan. ..	12 44
Mar. ..	12 27
London, June 19th.	
Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£4/13/6 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	86 1/8 Steady

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 19th.

Rates 3%	57 1/2 Ex Dvd.
Bar Silver Spot..	36 1/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying.	Steady.
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

June 20.

To-day Reuter reported 72 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 536 and gradually declined to Rs. 530 on jobbers selling. From this level it improved to Rs. 534 on office buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 533½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 534. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 534 and closed at Rs. 531. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 469 and went down till Rs. 462. It then gradually advanced till Rs. 467 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 487 and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 481 and Rs. 485 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 484½. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 390 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to maintain a firm tone, and there was a fairly good demand from exporters and millwalas for real fine nice quality. About 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 20th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	July/Augt, ..	531
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	390
Fine Oomra ..	July ..	465 1/2
,, ,, ..	Sept. ..	483
Southerns ..	July/Augt ..	532

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD, QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	July/August ..	534
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	393
Fine Oomra's ..	July ..	467
,, ,, ..	Sept. ..	484
Southerns ..	July/Augt. ..	535

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20th.

Description,	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	413	393	373	..	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	485	470	455	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	505	490	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	490	475	..	..
M. G. Broach	544	534	524	..	
Southerns	545	535	525		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th June 1922.

Cotton	10392 Bales.
Wheat	27466 Cowt.
Linseed	12694 ,,
Rape, etc.	2968 ,,
Gingellyseed	2595 ,,
Poppyseed	733 ,,
Groundnuts	2126 ,,
Castorseed	2869 ,,
Rice	15343 ,,
Myrabollams	4345 ,,
Cottonseed	11939 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	2108 ,,
Juwar	322 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	802 ,,
Bajra	932 ,,
Coal	1914 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 20th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	224
American Dollars	315
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	..
.. ..	166 1/2
Saropose	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

June 20.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-6-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-8-6.
Bars silver ready, 95-8.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 94-12.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 15/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 1/2.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 331.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 351.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 341.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 167.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 162.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 202.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 355.
London gold ready—sh. 93-6.
London silver ready—d. 36-2.
London silver forward—d. 36-2.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady. India bought.
Cross rates on London to the pound sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 4.39.
French Exchange—Frcs 51.60.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 53.90.
Italian Exchange—Frcs 91.00.
German Exchange—Marks 1450.
Prague Exchange—Krons 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 86.
4 per cent Terminable, Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100-4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 45, 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed steady with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1435, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 16-12 and Eastern 86.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2700, Alliance 305 n, Apollo 90 xd, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1275, Bombay Dyeing 1525, Bradbury 1070 xd, Century, 957-8, Central India 5000, Colaba Land 2540, Coorla 260 xd, Crescent 625, Currimbhoy 1917-8, David 1860, Edward Sassoon 555, Elphinstone 145 xd, Fazulbhoy 1425, Gokak 242-8, Indian Bleaching 200, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3525, Madhavrao Scindia 265, Madhowji 515, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 957-8, New City 710, Pabani 940, Pearls 1240, Phoenix 980, Planet 285, Shapurji 381-4, Simplex 1040, Standard 2425, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5340, Tata Mill 1140 xd, Vishnu Cotton 2500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 550, Bombay-Burma 572-8, Bombay-Burma N I 167-8 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 9-12, Bombay Tramway 136-4, Bombay Flour 1475, Bombay Steam 245, Bundi Cement 41-8, Indian Cement 295 xd, Katni ord 235, Katni def 1410, New India 21-8, Tata Iron ord 70, Tata Iron def 277-8, Tata Iron N ord 61-4, Tata Iron N def 240, Tata Hydro 905, Tata Oil 62-8 and Scindia Steam 10.

COLOUR MARKET.

June 20.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 100 per cwt.
Alizarine 16 per cent Rs. 80 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2/3 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 6 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 12 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per cwt.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/6/ per cwt.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

June 20.

The quotations are as under :—
Soda sulphide (Rs. 24-8-0 (Demand Small)
Soda sulphide (Jap) Rs. 18-8-0 (no activity).
Soda caustic Rs. 33
Soda bichromate Rs. 56
Soda washing Rs. 7
Chloride zinc Rs. 23
Chloride magnesium Rs. 7 (market quiet)
Chloride calcium Rs. 7 (quiet)
Salt aniline Rs. 0-14-0 (slight depression)
Salt antimony Rs. 1-3-0
Salt Epsom Rs. 6-8-0

MILL STORES.

June 20.

The market kept quiet without fluctuations. Some of the important commodities changed hands, but without evident changes in values. Hoalds kept quiet at Rs. 2-5-6 and Reeds at Rs. 0-3-6. Bobbins of all varieties kept very dull. There was slight improvement in the demand of Wilson Bobbins. The quotations are steady.

WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD,

The Directors' report on the working of the Company during the year ending March 31st, 1922, says the Company has made gross profit of Rs. 9,74,073-6-7; after deducting Rs. 94,347-14-9 by way of Agents' Commission and allowing Rs. 1,14,881-10-8 by way of provision for Super-Tax and Income-Tax, a nett profit of Rs. 7,64,843-13-2 remains, to which is to be added Rs. 30,929-1-7 carried forward from the previous year making a total of Rs. 7,95,772-14-9.

An Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 3-8 per share was declared for the half year ending 30th September 1921, in respect of 89,716 shares; this accounts for Rs. 3,14,006 and the Directors recommend that the balance profit of Rs. 4,81,766-14-9 be applied in the following manner :—

Machinery and Building Depreciation Fund in respect of Hongkong Mills, Rs. 1,40,000; Motor Car Depreciation Fund, Rs. 5,000; Balance of Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 4,657-14; Bonus to Office and Mill Staff, Rs. 5,000; Workmen's Welfare Fund, Rs. 5,000; Final Dividend recommended at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per share free of Income Tax, Rs. 3,00,062-8; Balance carried forward, Rs. 22,106-8-9; Total Rs. 4,81,766-14-9.

Since the close of the year further call money has been received, aggregating to Rs. 2,42,120 approximately.

Since the close of the above period 1,973 shares further have been forefeited for non-payment of second and third calls and 3,581 shares for non-payment of 3rd call.

As intimated in the last report, the Woollen Mill has now been started on a small scale and is producing blankets, rugs, shawls, serges, etc., of variegated patterns and designs. Most of the machinery has arrived and the Company is now awaiting the Worsted Cards, which are however the principal machines comprised in the Worsted Plant and without which no start can be made in that Department.

KUDAL DESHASTHA GAUD BRAHMIN VIDYA VRIDHI FUND.

The 28th Annual General Meeting of the above institution was held at Girgaum on the 18th instant, Mr. Keshavrao Ramchandra Galvankar presiding. This is purely an educational institution and had on its roll on 18th June, 1922, not less than 132 life members and 2,000 annual subscribers. The capital of this institution is Rs. 1,25,000. This institution has introduced a Fund known as "Stri Shikshana Fund" amounting to Rs. 42,600 the benefit of which is given only to ladies deserving help. This institution has also founded a scholarship of about Rs. 1,700 for students proceeding to foreign countries for technical education. It has since its existence sent out 150 graduates who are at present filling up different positions in different capacities and has thus been doing good work by propagation of education. The Secretaries acknowledge with thanks the generous donation of Rs. 5,300 in Government Promissory Notes from Mr. Ramchandra Krishnaji Patkar, Contractor, Andheri, in memory of his mother and Rs. 200 from Mr. Vishnu Bhaskar Parulekar, Assistant Commissioner, Belgaum, in memory of his daughter.

A Calcutta message states that Jagdamba Prasad Sukul, an up-country non-cooperator was prosecuted on the charge of bad livelihood. The accused gave undertaking that he would leave Calcutta within seven days for one year and would not mix himself up with any Congress or Khilafat agitation nor attend any meeting. The Magistrate discharged the accused. (A. P.)

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name,	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1435
,, Contributary ..	125		,,		380
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	122
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	as. 10	16/12 xd.
Chartered Bank ..	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	,,	£.80
Eastern ..	£.5	£.10	,,	,,	86
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	$125	,,	48%	£.119
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		,, ,,	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij ..	500	500	,,	912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	92
Chapermukh Silghat ..	100	100	,,	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna .. Bagirhat.	100	100	,,	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	,,	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	58
Pachora Jammer ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	55
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	72
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	585
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankus ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	6%	33 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	295
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	,,	12	285
,, Defd ..	40	40	,,	46	1410
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	,,	4-0-4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2700
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	,,	..	305 n.
Appollo ..	50	..	,,	,,	90xd
Birla mills ..	100	..	,,		90
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1275
By. Dyeing..	250	250	Mar-apr.	88	1525
Bradbury ..	250	250	,,	85	1070xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	75
Century ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	65	987/8
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	225	6000
Colaba Land	700	700	,,	136	2540
Coorla ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	260 xd
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	88	625
Currimbhoy ..	250	250	,,	110	1917/8
David ..	250	250	,,	193	1860
Dawn ..	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1359
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7 1/2	10	,,	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon, ..	200	200	May-Nov.	50	535
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	145xd
Fasulbhoy ..	250	250	,,	130	1425
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe ..	100	100	,,	,,	207/8
Gokak ..	100	100	,,	,,	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	,,	,,	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	702/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	,,	480
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	970
Khatao ..	100	100	,,	,,	605
Kilachand Kmill's ..	100	100	,,	,,	18
ohinoor ..	500	500	,,	151/4	3525
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5375
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	,,	28	265
Madhowji ..	500	500	,,	,,	515
Mathuradas	500	500	,,	100	870
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	335
Morarji ..	1000	1000	,,	352	6800
New Great ..	200	200	,,	79	937/8
New City ..	10	100	Apr-Oct.	,,	710
Paban ..	250	250	,,	99	240
Pearls ..	250	250	,,	92	1240
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	980
Premier ..	100	100	,,	,,	170
Planet ..	100	100	,,	,,	285
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	,,	,,	285
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	,,	,,	572/7
Shapurji ..	102	101	July	25	381/8
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	18,000 n.
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan-Dec.	6	1040
Standard ..	500	500	,,	220	2425
Swan ..	250	250	oct.	162	1200
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Mar-Oct.	300	5340
Tata Mill ..	500	500	,,	,,	1140 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	,,	,,	2500

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	49	765
Bombay. Electric Suppiy & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	136/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	90 5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	123	,,	152	582/8
B. Burma .. T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	565
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	167/8
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1475
Bt. Burma Pet ..			,,Mar-Oct.as 6.		9/12
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		245
Kemp & Co..	200		July.	20	140
Marcks ..	100		,,	12	99
New India Insur. ..	25	250	,,	,,	21/8
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips ..	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	959
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	,,	10
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	70
Defd ..	20	20	Sept.	61/8	277/8
N. Ord. ..	75	75	,,	,,	61/4
N. Ded ..	400	400	,,	,,	240
Tata Oil, ..	100	100	,,	,,	62/8
Thacker Co.	82	50	June	,,	720

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Monsoon has given heavy rain in South Bengal, and has further strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula, but has weakened in Bihar. The rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, north Hyderabad, and local in upper Burma, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. A few falls also occured in Gujarat, west Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are :—Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point, Tavoy and Akyab one, Moulmein and Dhubri one and a half, Cherrapunji six, Shillong two, Calcutta, Cox's Bazaar, Narayanganj and Berhampore three, Chittagong two, Barisal, Jessore and Burdwan five, Bogra one, Pendra one and a half, Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa two, Karwar one and a half and Chittagong one.

Forecast :—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 21st June. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.29	8.56		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.43	6.04		
Esplanade (Gok. Toj. Hospital) ..	0.61	5.88		
Byculla (J, J, Hospital) ..	0.39	5.84		
Kemp & Co., (Cambalia Hill)				

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 19th ..	91.2	83.2	65	0	0	0
Jask ..	96.2	86.2	65	0	0	—0.07
Muskat ..	..	..	..	0	0	..
Do. 19th ..	94.2	84.2	76	0	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	107.1	85.7	40	0	8	—0.35
Rawalpindi ..	115.7	80.1	32	0	0	—0.80
Lahore ..	106.4	80.6	59	0.44	0	—0.19
Hissar ..	106.0	85.5	44	0.25	0	—0.71
Ambala ..	106.4	82.4	40	2.78	0	+1.71
Delhi ..	106.8	87.4	44	2.60	0	+0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	110.1	86.9	27	0	1.27	+0.78
Jhansi ..	105.8	86.8	44	0	0.35	—0.80
Dawapore ..	106.2	91.6	38	0	0.73	—0.88
Allahabad ..	103.6	83.2	34	0	0.12	—1.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	109.2	95.8	59	0	0	—0.86
Karachi ..	89.8	83.0	84	0	0	—0.23
Ajmer ..	99.8	81.6	51	0	0.71	—0.10
Jalpur ..	102.2	84.4	44	0	0.59	+0.30
Kotah ..	105.1	87.6	46	0	0.37	—0.37
Mount Abu ..	88.0	68.9	97	0	0.55	—1.47
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj ..	95.6	78.5	66	0.04	8.04	—0.69
Dwarka ..	99.2	82.6	77	0	0	—0.57
Veraval ..	97.9	82.8	77	0	6.01	—2.45
Rajkot ..	99.2	78.5	73	0	8.50	—1.67
Bhavnagar Pass ..	100.2	83.4	69	0	4.82	—1.91
Surat ..	94.9	80.8	79	0.15	6.31	—3.83
Ahmedabad ..	103.4	81.8	65	..	2.57	—3.17
Deesa ..	104.6	78.4	93	0.35	6.35	—0.38
Neemuch ..	98.0	76.8	71	..	7.51	+5.52
Indore ..	94.8	77.1	66	..	4.07	+0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	100.2	77.8	59	0.04	2.26	—0.91
Seoni ..	95.4	80.0	57	..	1.39	—1.07
Hoshangabad ..	97.1	78.2	59	..	1.49	+0.78
Khandwa ..	100.6	78.8	62	..	1.31	—1.48
Akola ..	98.2	76.9	62	..	1.00	—2.18
Amraoti ..	94.9	77.8	57	..	3.96	+0.02
Nagpur ..	97.0	76.8	74	0.80	2.70	—2.38
Chanda ..	93.4	79.0	58	..	2.99	—3.15
Raipur ..	91.7	74.1	78	0.30	2.53	—0.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.9	79.2	91	0.29	3.56	—2.74
Ratnagiri ..	91.5	74.9	91	1.90	16.08	—4.75
Marmagoa ..	91.2	74.8	85	4.39	24.94	+8.78
Karwar ..	91.1	74.8	89	1.29	21.93	—5.48
BOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	96.1	75.0	61	..	2.59	—2.76
Ahmednagar ..	95.8	74.8	70	..	3.06	+1.89
Poona ..	97.0	71.0	60	0.02	2.80	—3.23
Sholapur ..	98.2	78.2	64	0.02	0.45	+0.93
Bijapur ..	94.2	70.8	68	0.08	2.10	+0.38
Belgaum ..	91.5	68.7	85	..	0.92	—4.65
Aurangabad ..	98.6	71.0	74	0.12	2.85	+1.98
Nizamabad (Indus)	96.7	72.8	76	0.22	1.46	—2.67
Hyderabad ..	93.5	74.1	80	..	1.76	—1.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.9	76.0	88	0.06	14.88	—12.66
Calicut ..	84.8	73.1	89	0.12	7.70	—17.32
Cochin ..	90.2	74.1	91	0.68	9.58	—12.48
Colombo ..	87.0	80.1	82	..	6.57	—1.06
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90.8	75.5	74	..	2.14	—0.96
Bellary ..	94.1	75.2	68	..	0.09	—1.35
Cuddapah ..	99.2	79.0	68	..	1.14	—0.79
Madras ..	98.1	76.8	87	0.31	1.62	+0.33
Bangalore ..	91.6	67.0	67	0.09	2.55	+0.16
Coimbatore ..	91.5	72.2	74	..	0.36	—1.05
Trichinopoly ..	101.1	79.1	65	..	0.60	—0.33
Negapatam ..	98.9	80 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting for the formation of the "1921" Club, 22, Apollo St., Fort.

Second ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay P. C. Committee, 2, Dean Lane.

FRIDAY, June 23.

English mail steamer "Mantua" due at 10 a.m.

Opening ceremony of the Sydenham College building (near the Sir J. J. School of Arts), Hornby Road, 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. R. P. Parsanpye to preside.

Mails for Mauritius and Re-Union via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, close at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 24.

The s.s. "Khyber," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture on the "Anti-Turkish Agitation —a mischievous manoeuvre and menace to Eastern Peace," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ..	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	2	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9	0	22	0
Madras Express	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Rgt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday), commencing at 5-15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SHAH-NAMAH RECITAL.

Mr. Jehanbax Bomanshah Vatcha will give a Musical Recital from Shah-Namah on "Dara and Sikander" at the Contractor's Hall of the Anjuman's Fire-Temple, Dhobitalao, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The second ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FORTHCOMING MEETING

ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (24th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). on the "Anti-Turkish Agitation—a mischievous manoeuvre and a menace to Eastern Peace."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday Mr. E. H. A. Deloss presiding, when consideration was given to the report of the Land Acquisition Committee on the proposed amendment of the Land Acquisition Act. It was stated in the report that all parties were sufficiently protected under the present Improvement Trust Act, whenever land was acquired for a new scheme. The Committee were of the opinion that the Improvement Trust needed no further protection than was given in the Act. The Board approved of the report and submitted it to Government.

POLICE COURT CASES.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Maragaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpass charged Harilal Motiram (12) with theft in respect of Rs. 30.

The evidence showed that on the 19th instant the complainant Mulchand Gopal was standing near a shop at Grant Road Theatre when the accused removed his purse containing Rs. 30 and attempted to pass it on to his friend who was standing near the accused. He was caught red handed and made over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused, and as he was bound over last year he was sent to reformatory for three years.

THE MONSOON AT LAST.

BOMBAY'S FLOODED ROADS.

After several days of uncertainty, and hot weather, Bombay has again had the good fortune of receiving fairly good rain. For the last few days it was a constant succession of hopes deferred. Clouds would gather and after a time would disappear. This has gone on for too long a time to last for ever and Bombay had real rain on Monday night, which up to the time of writing this paragraph—Tuesday night—has continued with a few breaks here and there. It appears—and there are good signs of it—that the rain will continue for some good time and in the meantime what about Bombay roads? Most of them are under water at the time of writing, owing to the particularly heavy downpour of the last few hours. If this state of things goes on for some time longer there are sure to be accidents. Much of the tram traffic is dislocated, or rather at a standstill. Those parts of the city which are used to floods in the monsoons, are already under water, particularly in the centre of the city,—Null Bazar, Grant Road, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, etc.—which on account of the narrow lanes with houses on both sides, are easily liable to be flooded, during the rainy season. Since about 5 p.m. the rain has been heavy and several inches of water have fallen. The *officewallahs* have been much inconvenienced, as to venture out of the office is to get a good drenching. Added to this is the fact that vehicles are scarce—as they are always whenever wanted.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While appreciating very much the courtesy that you have extended to me in a controversy in which the issue is whether or not this country is to progress on its modern industrial side,—a question in which as a businessman, I might be permitted to take some interest and to offer some comments, for what they are worth,—I wish that some of your correspondents extended to me a like courtesy. Some of them in your issue of the 13th have called upon to disclose my identity, as if the arguments that I addressed to your readers, on a public question, by themselves called for no consideration unless they were labelled with the name of the person who put them forward. If I am wrong in any of my facts or arguments or deductions I am perfectly willing to be corrected. I have said once that I am not a shareholder of the Company. And I may add for your correspondent's information that I am not a servant of the Company either, nor even a temporary "hireling." So much for my own personal interest in the scheme. I am an "observer" and I am also an "advocate."—an advocate of industrial progress, and I am not ashamed of being either. Can we not be fair enough and discuss this question on its own merits, leaving personalities aside, and without being unreasonably suspicious of one's *bona fides*, and not a little discourteous? Can we not at least observe the decencies of a public discussion?

Mr. P. R. Lele who has now happily recovered from his nightmare of 25 Mulshi Pethas, corrects my figure of the population of Bombay. He says it is 11 lakhs and not 14 lakhs. The population of the City of Bombay is no doubt 11,52,953; but this does not include that of the suburbs, which for all practical purposes are a part of the city. Whatever be the population of the City of Bombay, or of Greater Bombay, does it affect the arguments that I advanced in your issue of the 9th instant in allaying his grave fears of the conversion of all the Sahyadri Valleys into reservoirs for Hydro-Electric purposes?

Mr. Lele asserts that liquor shops everywhere in India are not only within the control but are essentially of the making of the Capitalists. Now, I know for a fact that the Tatas tried their level best to make Jamshedpur a prohibition area. But the Government would have nothing of the kind, for it interfered with their Excise Policy, and their Excise Revenue. The liquor shops of Bombay are licenced by the Government of Bombay. And neither their establishment nor their removal is within the control of our millowners. Was it so, nothing would have been easier than for their shareholders, with the power that they possessed, to have remedied the evil.

I would admit at once that when one goes to a person who is peculiarly situated to do what one wants, one has to pay the price he demands. But there is such a thing as a reasonable price and fair terms. In the present case the Company have contended that the price that they are prepared to pay is not only reasonable, but generous. They agreed to pay a bonus also. And they agreed also to find similar lands in exchange. What could they do when the vendor in a case of this kind is prevented by Poona from parting with his lands altogether? Mr. Bapat wants no lands in exchange, no compensation either, and has called upon the Mavlas not to sell their lands *at all*.

I have already agreed with Mr. Lele that the Mavlas should be treated as partners in the industry, just as the shareholders are. For the Company does not belong to the Tatas, but is the property of those who have subscribed to its capital. I said that Mr. Lele's suggestion could be easily met if the Mavlas were given fully paid up shares, instead of each compensation, the shares being held in trust for them to prevent their being pounced upon by the Sowcars, and the income only given to them.

Mr. Bhavsar says that I want the "poor Mavlas to make a voluntary sacrifice for the sake of Bombay slummers." I asked for nothing of the kind. The only sacrifice I asked for was that they should accept a fair price for their lands, or accept similar lands in exchange. I did not want them at their expense to "ameliorate the privations of the Bombay slums." I wanted them to co-operate in the betterment of the Bombay slums, if they think that the people of Bombay are their own countrymen, and that Bombay is a part of their own country. He then raises the caste question, which enjoins the Mavlas to remain together in their own group. But whoever said that they would be obliged to scatter themselves, if they accepted similar lands in exchange as could be found in reasonable proximity?

Mr. Bhavsar flatters me if he thinks that I have anything to do with the power schemes of the Tatas when he calls upon me to guarantee that no further schemes of a similar nature will be indulged in future. That is a request that could be addressed to the Tatas and not to me.

The analogy of the Jews and Arabs in regard to their domicile in Palestine is far-fetched. If 5,000 men from another province, let alone from another country, wanted to dispossess the Mavlas, even on payment of compensation, I would certainly and most strenuously object. Mr. Bhavsar asks if the "Holy-Industrialists" would clear out of the country if they were compensated. I cannot speak for all of them; but if they were to be asked thus to clear out,—assuming that the holier non-industrialists had enough cash to compensate them for all their industrial concerns,—the country, I should think, would be poorer for the loss. Speaking for myself, I can say that, if Mr Bhavsar wanted to buy my business and paid me my price, which I would not put at a prohibitive and an unreasonable figure, I should have no objection to selling it.

Mr. Bhavsar raises the question of temples. This, Sir, is a new issue. At first it was the sacredness of the place where once upon a time Shivaji's warriors lived. Then it was that the scheme itself was not one of public utility. Then it was a question of powerful capitalists, "exploiting" the poor Mavlas. Then it was Mr. Bapat's Divine Dispensation. Then it was "this accursed industrialism." Then it was "foreign capital." Then it was an "alliance with an alien Bureaucracy." Then it was the Land Acquisition Act. Then it was the ill-treatment of the Mavlas. And so on. Now it is the temples,—and I am saying this most reverentially. I find on inquiry that there *are* two temples which would be submerged, and that in the case of the Andhra Valley the land on which one temple stood was also submerged. The Company, however, offered all the expenses of the removal of the temple, the building of a new one, and its consecration. But a contractor came forward and volunteered to do it himself as a work of religious charity. The temple was removed and a new and a far better temple stands on the shores of the Andhra Lake to-day. And temples have been removed even in Bombay, the lands of which were acquired for public purposes. I am sure, in this case the Company would be only too willing to build new temples at a short distance away, and pay all the expenses of their consecration.

I am afraid I am unable to respond to Mr. Bhavsar's request to publish a list of the shareholders of the Company. I am not one; else I would have been only glad to have inspected the register and satisfied him.

D. S. T. wishes the Tatas could have found "some uninhabited place for obtaining an artificial waterfall." I am sure they would have reciprocated such a wish, was it at all physically possible. I am at one with him in the general desire for an amicable settlement. And I agree that the dispossessed Mavlas should be given equal fertile lands in exchange, or liberal money compensation.

Mr. P. G. Joshi has stated in his letter to you that "they (the Satyagrahis) maintain that a great percentage of the Tata's capital is foreign, and that is why the bureucracy is helping this hideous exploitation of the Mavlas." Now this is really the limit of perversity. The Company publicly stated some time ago that the percentage of foreign capital in the concern is only 9. I can but only apologise to you, Sir, for the space I am taking up; but it is really such random and irresponsible statements which provoke a reply. Can we not discuss a public question fairly and squarely, at least without such constant misstatements?—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Bombay, June 17.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

After a quiet opening jute shares again came into prominence to-day and the undertone appeared healthier than for some days past. Howrah and Clive have both registered sharp advances while the more expensive scrips almost without exception have to be marked up at several points. Alliance, Dalhousie, Lansdowne, Anglo-India, Barnagore, and Auckland and were the principal favourites. Among the new mills there were sellers of Birla, Hukumchand and Craig. Jainty Centrals wore a bright feature in the coal section and were well backed up by Katras, Jherriab, Kosoonda and Myadee, Kalaphari and New Beerbhoom, for all of which, there were ready buyers. Ghusicks were on salein quantity and the price reacted considerably in the afternoon. Century coal was again in request but no sellers appeared. Talchers were a turn easier. Cottons were quieter with the exceptions of Kesorams (saleable all day at 14-4) and Cossipore Cotton Ginnings. Indian Iron and Steel in miscellaneous list had another rise and closed at 60 with buyers over. Indian Standard Waggons appeared in the list again after a long absence and Bengal Telephones were keenly sought by buyers. With these exceptions industrials had dull beginnings, Madan Theatres being among those noticeably easier. Imperial Bank fully paid were dealt in small lots but contributory scrip again had no buyers. Following were closing quotations:—

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1415.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 457, Dunbar 434, Kesoram 14-8, New Victoria 10-8.

Jute:—Alliance 525 s.1., Barnagore 141, Birla 7 and (pref) 72, Clive 42, Craig 8-12, Dalhousie 395, Fort Gloster 720 s.1., Howrah 48, Kamarhatty 617 s.1., Lansdowne 304, Lawrence 497-8, Northbrook 60 s.1., Reliance 46-8, Waverly 11.

Coal:—Bhalgora 14-8, Central Nodiha 5, Century 3-14, Ghusick and Mnslia 26-12 c.d., Bokaro and Ramgurh 42, Bilbera, North Laikdih 11 s.1 Sutikdih 10-4, Talcher 8.

Miscellaneous:—Titaghur Paper 12-4 s 1, Indian General Navigation (pref) 109 f. u. d., Bengal Telephone 287, Britannia Brass 4-8, Indian Iron and Steel 60, Marshall and Sons 7, Assam Saw Mills 4-8, British India Corporation (ord) 8-8 s 1, and (def) 17, Crawford and Co 2-2, Calcutta Tramway 67, Madan Theatres 6-14, Premier Soap 10-8, Howrah Jute (deb) 101, Khardah Jute (deb) 90.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five-eighth pence.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS REFORMS MISREPRESENTED

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 20.

The Associated message about both the "Rangoon Mail" and Mr. S.A.S. Tyabji is incorrect. The paper in the article referred to in the message merely reviewed the position of Indians here, but based its decision on Burmese opinion, which is the paramount factor. Mr. Taybji tells me he has not said that the N.C.O. may cease if the reforms are found not-to be less than the promises suggest.

A Colombo message reports the arrival of Mrs. Beasant there on Sunday morning.

A Finance Department resolution records the fact that a retiring annuity of Rs. 10666/10/8 from the treasury at Srinagar is sanctioned for Mr. Renouf with effect from date from which he resigned Indian Civil Service.

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading the messages cabled to India by Reuter regarding the sinking of the "Egypt" and I am astounded at the exaggerations and inventions they contain, but nothing was so cruel and wicked as the charge that the loss of lives was due to the panic and pistols of the lascars. In the interests of truth, justice and fairplay the falsity of this charge cannot be too frequently exposed. The author of this calumny is said to be Captain Carr, but the changes his versions have undergone are not-eable. At first it was the lascars who had used firearms. Then this was due to French misunderstanding. Not lascars but Goan seamen were the offenders. Then it became:—"None of the Lascars *shot*, for they had no revolvers" (Chronicle 27th May). Lastly "none of the Lascars *was* shot, *and* they had no revolvers." (Daily Herald quoted in the Chronicle of 17th June). Captain Carr has not yet confessed that he shot and wounded three lascars. I trust he will be confronted with the wounded lascars at the inquiry. Comment is superfluous.

It is stated that under the circumstances of this collision no life ought to have been lost, yet the loss is the largest ever experienced outside the War losses by the P. and O. Company. Hysterical passengers have ventured to assert that "no lives would have been lost had it not been for the wild panic among the lascar crew." (Mr. Bevan). This is assertion without evidence. There can be no panic where no danger is scented. For the first ten minutes no danger was apprehended by the ship's officials. The passengers too were in blissful ignorance. Mr. Bevan himself testifies to this. He says:—"A lot has been published about the terrific crash, and the terrible scenes that followed with women and children screaming. But all this is ridiculous. There was a shock when the boats crashed with each other, but many of the passengers hardly felt it at all, and some did not realise what happened." The result was that a deplorable sense of safety pervaded the passengers and officials for the first 10 minutes; otherwise they would have taken to life-boats immediately. The passengers were indifferent, but the crew were vigilant. They were near the boats (7, 13 and 14). These were the only 3 boats which were launched before or just as the vessel listed. Had the two on the starboard side not been launched, they would have sunk with the ship. But there was no panic at this time. The crew went to lower the boats as a matter of duty. They owe their salvation to this fact alone. The British crew were in these boats.

The loss of lives is due to the loss of time in organising the work of rescue. This is the conclusion I arrived at from the account of the seamen, and I find that this is the view taken by Admiral Schwerer, Maritime Prefect of Brest. He says:—"How is it possible to explain why the number of victims is so large while in the circumstances everybody ought to have been saved? In my opinion the thing is simple. First of all, the "Egypt" had only taken account of her damage at the moment when she began to sink on the port side. At this moment a start was made in organising the saving of the passengers. A full quarter of an hour was already lost. Afterwards there was frightful panic on board." He also declares that he "received the first alarm signal from the "Egypt" at a quarter past seven." (Chronicle 14th June). No life-boat was lowered after the vessel listed except the Captain's which took the ladies and wherein 3 lascars were shot by Captain Carr.

When the danger became evident there was little time to save. No boat could be lowered. There must have been panic to some extent. Those who originally laboured under a sense of safety found themselves suddenly face to face with death and a watery grave. It may be that at this time "terrified women and children rushed about in all directions." The women "jumped and dived into water without fear and did just what they were told in a wonderful spirit." They must have been told to jump and dive because there was no help—no life-boat. Under these circumstances it is inhuman to attribute the death-roll to the panic of lascars, especially as more lascars lost their lives than all others put together.

The true facts have been much obscured by false reports. The density of the fog is greatly exaggerated. Mr. Bevan writes "it was possible to read a newspaper quite well on the deck." (London "Chronicle" 25th May). The Captain of the "Seine" says:—"Suddenly the mail boat loomed out of the fog, crushed into us." It was therefore visible. He says further:—"I could see nothing but the cries of terror. . . . . after 20 minutes we found her." It is strange he could not see a big liner while he could hear cries of terror.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,
President Indian Seamen's Union.

Matharpacady, June 19.

90 DAYS FAST.

TALE OF A POLITICAL PRISONER'S SAD END.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I just learn from a vernacular Madras paper that a Brahmin political prisoner, named Pandit Ram Raksha, who was sentenced in connection with Burma conspiracy case, went on hunger-strike as a protest against not allowing him to retain his "Yagnopavith" (sacred thread) and refused to touch food for 90 days. He seems to have successfully resisted all attempts of the medical authorities to feed him artificially through the nose and died on the 91st day of his fast. Alderman McSwiney, the hero of Ireland, fasted for 65 days only and his story was referred to in all the papers of the world and the British Government was thoroughly discredited by the whole civilized world. But this harrowing sad tale of an Indian's 90 days' fast has not been so much as given publicity even by the Indian Press!—Yours, etc.,

C. W. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 19.

About eight thousand workers of India Jute mills of Serampore have struck work since this morning. They demand a twenty-five per cent. increase in their wages. No disturbance is yet reported.

CALL TO PATRIOTIC ENDEAVOUR.

OPENING OF A NEW SCHOOL AT DHOLKA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHOLKA, June 17.

The opening ceremony of the Seth Hasan Ali English School was performed on the 7th instant at Dholka by Mr. Trivedi, M.L.C., who has shown exemplary strength of character by enrolling himself as a member of the Indian National Congress, of which many an erstwhile fearless patriot has learned to fight shy of late. The management and control of the new school have been entrusted to the local Union Club by Seth Gulam Hussain, son of the late Seth Hasan Ali Abdul Ali. After delivering a brief opening address on behalf of the Club, Mr. Trivedi proceeded to perform the ceremony, and spoke at some length on the whole duty of every man and woman of Dholka towards their Motherland. On the retrieval of the past greatness of Dholka young men in particular owed it to themselves to bend their energies. The inspiring example of Gujarat must ever serve as a beacon light to them in their pursuit of ideals, among which diffusion of education in all strata of society occupied a place of prime importance. In Hindu scriptures the gift of educaton was placed above all other forms of charity, and Mr. Trivedi accordingly appealed to all present to patronise the newly opened school and to make it the centre of culture, admirably adopted to prepare students for "complete living", and fill them with a quenchless zeal for winning back for their birthplace its old time prosperity and influence in Gujarat.

CHAUKIDAR MURDER CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 19.

In the Chaukidar murder case the Deputy Commissioner Mr. A. R. Wallace framed charge against the gunners Eaton and Stovens under Sec. 302 and under Sec. 109 or alternative Sec. 201 respectively. The case was committed to Allahabad High Court.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

A LETTER FROM GENL. SIR R. BADEN POWELL

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The following are extracts from a letter which has been received, by Sir Alfred Pickford Commissioner for the Overseas Scouts and Emigration, from General Sir Robert Baden Powell, Chief Scouts:—"I want to thank you for your complete and interesting report on the condition and progress of the scout movement in India. The joining up of the various branch scout movements with the parent body is a most hopeful and hopeful sign. It means for one thing that the Indian leaders recognise that scouting has nothing to do with politics, race or creed but is simply a school for making men of character. Other nations especially those which have come into being through the war, realise that it is upon having men of character that the future success or failure of the nation depends, and that no amount of political effort can compensate for the lack of this quality in the manhood of the country. Most of them on that account have taken up scouting as a practical means of giving training in citizenship and moral and physical health to the rising generation The fact that the movement is managed chiefly by Indians and Europeans of different sections of the community and not by Government officials as such makes it not only the most up-to-date institution but also a guiding one for others in these difficult times of transition. Its development and future will, therefore, be watched here as in India with the greatest possible interest. Its growth in numbers and in effect will now show to the world the capability of the Indian for organisation and administration, and this alone will be of untold value to the nation at the present time. I am delighted to recognise the promising outlook for scouting in India as a reward to those pioneers who have done all the spade work in founding it in spite of so many difficulties".

REVENUE POLICY IN U. P.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

NAINITAL, June 19.

The committee appointed to consider the revenue policy of the Government, including the extension of the period of settlement and rate of assessment, commenced its sitting to-day at Nainital under the presidency of Mr. Keanes. The proceedings were not open to the Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

NAINITAL, June 19.

A retrenchment committee has been appointed to effect the reduction of expenditure in the Aligarh Muslim University.

PROF BHANSALI CONGRATULATED

A meeting of the Professors and the students of the National College, Bombay, was held to congratulate Prof. Bhansali, printer of "Young India," who was on the staff of the College last year. The following resolution was passed:—

The staff and the students of the National College, Bombay, congratulate Prof. J. P. Bhansali on Satyagraha in the cause of Swarajya as a printer of "Young India."

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BRIGADE STAFF (1) BEAT CUSTOMS (0)

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. The attendance was very poor, nor was it surprising since yesterday's was the heaviest down-pour of rain since the commencement of the monsoon. The contestants of the day were Customs and Brigade Staff and the result of the match was a win for the Brigade Staff by just one goal. From the form displayed by the teams the reverse of the day was distinctly hard lot for the Customs, as there was nothing much to choose between the two teams. Besides, all possibility of a scientific and intelligent game was precluded by the water-logged condition of the field and the heavy rain in which the play was conducted for most part of the time.

The day's play hardly deserves detailed description. It was a rare sight to see the players blithely braving the inclement weather conditions and trying their best to give a good display under these adverse circumstances. The ball after a few minutes of play became just a mass of sodden leather and the hardest kick would barely send it any detent distance. The aiming and directing of the ball too naturally suffered and the best concerted movements of attack failed at critical points because of the player in command of the ball happening to slip and measuring his length on the ground. There were any number of falls and this only served to heighten the spectacular interest of the game. The only goal of the day was scored by the Brigade Staff. It was a lucky shot for, but for this the rival teams would have had to come out of the game on level terms. The Customs goal-keeper played a good game and effected many saves, enabling his side to negotiate safely many ugly situations. The Staff forwards were a trifle bit more enterprising and towards the later half of the game, they appeared to much better advantage than the opposing quintette. At the close of the game the score stood thus:—

Brigade Staff ..... 1 goal.
Customs ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

BRIGADE STAFF.

Goal: Spencer; Full-Backs: Vasley and Calvert; Half-Backs: Holmes, Wood and Bellingham; Forwards: Ferry, Cole, Lieut. Munro, Tongue and Balls.

CUSTOMS.

Goal: Lynn; Full-Backs: Potts and Bilby; Half-Backs: Michael, Gyles and Bower; Forwards: Wright, Morris, Singleton, D. Lynn and Clark.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5. S. L. I. v. R. G. A.

COMPLETION OF PRINCE'S TOUR.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The following telegram was sent on the 19th June by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

"On behalf of India, its Government, its princes and its peoples I give expression to the deep feelings of thankfulness and joy pervading all our hearts to-day at the thought that your Royal Highness has safely reached the end of your long journey and after many months of separation is once more reunited with their Imperial Majesties and those who hold you dear. In humble loyalty we desire to convey to Your Royal Highness our profound admiration of the high sense of duty, the unstinted labour and the exercise of sympathy which guided your Imperial mission to a successful close.

We wish to assure Your Royal Highness that the memory of your visit dwells with us as a most prize possession. We are fortified in our endeavours by the certainty of Your Royal Highness' abiding interest and we thank Your Royal Highness once more for that rich legacy of sympathy and understanding which you have left behind for us to treasure."

C. P. MINING CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CHHINDWARA, June 20.

It has been decided to hold the first Session of the C. P. Mining Conference at Chhindwara on the 25th of this month. A strong reception committee has been formed with Rai Saheb Mathuraprasad as Chairman and all arrangements for the boarding and lodging of delegates and visitors have been made both after the Indian and the European style. Intending delegates and visitors are requested to inform the Secretary of the Reception Committee beforehand to avoid inconvenience.

GANDHI DAY AT KHAMGAON

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, June 20.

Citizens of Khamgaon assembled in a public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Khilafat Committee on the 18th evening unanimously condemned the resolution of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee regarding entrance into Legislative Councils and strongly supported the constructive programme of the Congress and suggested to the Behar Provincial Committee to withdraw the resolution in view of the trend of public opinion in the country. Messrs Jainudin and Wadia delivered interesting speeches. Some collection for the Tilak Swaraj Fund was made.

A notification in the "Punjab Gazette" announces the retirement of Mr. W. G. Renouf, I.C.S., with effect from April 5, 1922.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS: Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarks:—

This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable"

...." The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisemet purposes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 21, 1922.

PANIC ON THE "EGYPT."

Mr. Joseph Baptista has done a service to the cause of Truth in interviewing Goan stewards, survivors of the "Egypt" disaster, and in giving publicity in the "Chronicle" to his able analysis of the evidence collected by him. In the earliest cabled reports of the disaster we in India were quick to scent a "frame up" executed in the interest of those who would have Indian seamen and others excluded from employment on certain lines the very existence of which depends on the hospitality accorded their trading ventures by India. It has been no secret for a considerable period of time that a definite movement against the employment of Indian seamen on British-owned vessels is afoot in England. All the signs pointing to such a movement have been visible. We have noticed even the preliminary bombardment of propaganda—newspaper stories of how coloured seamen inveigle English girls into their toils and low-class cafes there to teach them to become "dope fiends"—reports of brawls where English roughs have resented the manner in which Indian seamen parade their English waterside conquests in certain areas—suggestions that the drug-ridden habitues of night-clubs of a certain sort receive their cocaine ultimately from Indian seamen from the East who habitually act as smugglers. Most of these tales are too ridiculous to be regarded seriously by anyone who knows, for instance, how strictly vessels and crews are searched for contraband by the English Customs. But they are the smoke of a fire that has smouldered long and which burst into a little spurt of flame with the survivors' tales of the "Egypt" disaster.

Until an honest enquiry has been made into the charges first apparently voiced by a Captain Carr, we will not know all the facts of the tragedy. But to go on with, we have now the following sequence of allegations. First, it was the frightened "lascars" of the "Egypt" who had rushed the boats armed with knives and revolvers. Then came the suggestion that a mistake had been made and that Goan stewards had played this unheroic part. Last of all, a local contemporary has suggested that the desperate and armed usurpers of boats were the up-country stokers and engine-room "hands" of the "Egypt." This last is a suggestion we have not noticed elsewhere—even in the fertile English Press—and it may be dismissed as the last evasion of a resourceful brain unwilling for a moment to concede that the whole charge is built upon the erroneous impressions of panic-stricken passengers. Those who maintain this saner view, will find their case considerably strengthened by the evidence Mr. Baptista obtained and which was published in the "Chronicle." The evidence suggests very clearly and quite without bias, that at least one passenger of the "Egypt" lost his head in the panic of that moment of peril. Mr. Baptista's informants do not know the name of this passenger. They, therefore, cannot imagine, for instance, that he can be the same passenger who represented himself as the heroic saviour of women and children,—the brave man who, with levelled revolver, cowed panic-stricken lascars and made possible the rescue of women and children. The stewards' evidence is, therefore, tinged with no suspicion of malice towards this passenger but only with contempt and pity for the weakness, they allege, he displayed. The "shooting incident", upon which so much has been built up in the way of allegations of cowardly conduct on the part of the Indian crew of the "Egypt", was described to Mr. Baptista by an eye-witness in terms which we consider very reasonable and more credible than the blood-curdling narrative bruited abroad by one who claimed to be the hero of it:

"I was in the captain's life-boat with two or three European stewards, another Goan seaman and several lascars. This boat was not yet lowered. A European passenger came on to the boat-deck and asked us all to get out, threatening to shoot if we did not. He actually fired three shots wounding three lascars. When he fired, some people jumped into the water, some on to the deck. Then the captain came up and took the pistol from the European passenger. Thereupon the crew returned and got into the boat. The boat was now lowered. The ladies on the hurricane deck were lowered into this boat by rope. When the last of the ladies was accommodated into his boat the captain alighted into it by a rope."

Those of our readers who remember that we were perhaps the first in India to place on record our admiration for the heroism of the English officers who were lost with the "Egypt," will acquit us of undue bias, when we affirm that we find it easier to believe that a single European passenger lost his head and made a cowardly exhibition of himself in the manner above narrated than that the lascars, the stewards, the stokers or any other body of men among the Indian crew collectively produced revolvers and knives they could not have possessed and attempted to rush the boats to the exclusion of women and children. For, among the lascars, the stewards and the other Indians were many men who had acted nobly and courageously in the war when their vessels were torpedoed by the Germans. Among the stewards alone of the "Egypt" there were no less than twenty men who had survived the "Medina," "Malaya" and "Arabia" disasters. The great majority of the Indian crew had lived on the sea for years, and we find it easier to believe that a passenger, who might have been a most gallant person on land, but who was probably as prone to panic at sea as most non-seamen are, acted as the stewards's bald narrative describes rather than that a body of the Indian crew numbering many men, tried on other occasions and found courageous, produced revolvers and knives and rushed the boats. Mr. Baptista by a careful analysis of Reuter's reports, identifies the mock-heroic passenger of Reuter's cables with the panic-stricken and temporarily insane person who ordered the crew of the lifeboat to leave their posts, wounded three of them, and who was disarmed by the Captain lest he should further delay or imperil the rescue of the ladies waiting on the hurricane deck for the boat to be lowered. Mr. Baptista suggests that the self-same Captain Carr, the survivor on whose story of his own "heroism" hinges the entire talk of "panic" and "shooting" on the "Egypt", was the most panic-stricken person aboard the vessel. Have we in the simple narrative related to Mr. Baptista by a Goan steward the true story of the "Egypt" panic? It is certainly seems to be the most coherent and reasonable one we have yet been treated to.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The report on public instruction in the Bombay Presidency during the past year offers an illuminating comment on the wonderful methods of our educational mentors. The author of the report has taken an unduly optimistic survey of the progress and outlook of the official system of education and has more than a passing fling at the Non-co-operation movement. Indeed, this powerful movement, which has shaken the present educational system to its very foundations, is rightly given the first place in the report. The report, in fact, begins with the laconic remark that "the year has been a period of steady progress in spite of Non-co-operation." Then follows the very significant observation that—

"A prominent feature of the year was the Non-co-operation movement which swept over the country at the end of 1920 and was at its greatest intensity in the early months of 1921. It was in Gujarat that the movement had most effect on education while parts of Sind were considerably affected at the outset. Although the movement owed its origin to political causes, it was assisted to a considerable extent by the general feeling that our educational system is defective in that the education it imparts is too literary and not sufficiently practical."

Now the observation, important as it is, is an under-statement of the facts regarding the general situation that the Non-co-operation movement has succeeded in producing all over the country. The movement, far from being abortive, as has been represented, has produced a very tangible effect. Even the author of the report has been constrained to admit that "the net result of the agitation has been that 14 secondary schools and 25 primary schools non-co-operated. There were 6 resignations from the staffs of Government colleges and 17 from those of Secondary, Training and special (Government) institutions. Five hundred and seventy-six students withdrew from colleges and 1684 from Secondary schools (of all kinds) but a considerable proportion of these returned after a short while. The Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Nadiad refused Government grant and determined not to submit to Government inspection." Having made this reluctant admission, the Director of Public instruction proceeds to console himself with the thought that—"considering the fact that the total number of public institutions and the pupils attending them have increased by 251 and 43,117 respectively it will be seen that the Non-co-operation movement has produced little permanent effect on public instruction in this Presidency." In view of the fact that the authorities all over the country have been proclaiming from the house-tops that the Non-co-operation movement has been a total failure, even the qualified admission made in the report regarding its effect is extremely interesting and is, we think, merely an indication of the direction in which the wind blows.

The bogey of Non-co-operation has, however, stood the departmental officials in good stead to cover their policy of masterly inactivity and even secure a multiplication, in some instances, of offices, and the plea still is that "to cope with the ever-growing work, and to maintain efficiency of supervision" by the inspectorial staff, "the controlling agency requires to be further strengthened," and we feel no doubt that a sympathetic and co-operating Minister will oblige the department in every possible way. The chapter on Arts Colleges offers special interest to the reader. Reference is made to an increase by 1 to 11 in the number of Arts Colleges in British districts of the Presidency and presumably this increase is in respect of the Karnatak Education Society's College at Dharwar, "which has remained closed since the end of the academical year under report, and it does not seem that it is likely to be re-opened in the near future." The number of students in the colleges "decreased" by 176 to 5,021, and "the Non-co-operation movement was responsible for the withdrawal of 539 students and 12 teachers." An important admission is in regard to the discipline and college life among the students, "though no serious disturbance occurred, life in the colleges," it is stated "was undoubtedly affected by the Non-co-operation movement and discipline rendered difficult." Mr. Covernton (Elphinstone College) wrote: "Throughout the year I noticed a dullness and absence of life in the college students showing less interest in their studies, and being less active in participating in the work of the various societies and in sports. Such time and attention as remained over from a rather perfunctory study, was, I imagine, given to talk and speculations about the political situation. Considerable numbers attended the meetings of Mr. Gandhi and his satellites (!)" Mr. Rawlinson (Karnatak College) was of opinion that the vast majority of his students were loyal and willing to work but they were "coerced and bullied by outsiders who terrorize them until they promise to leave." The Principal of the New Poona College, (of all colleges in Poona)! (complained of "unscrupulous efforts" made by Non-co-operators "to shake the college to its foundation and to mislead the students to paths that held forth merely illusory prospects." These and other like remarks find sympathetic echo in the report of the Director of Public Instruction and the resolution of the Education Minister.

In the drafting and arrangement of the report, the old stereotyped methods are still adhered to, and possibly, Mr. Lory, being brought up in the old school of bureaucratic thought, can hardly think of any departure from trodden paths. In his attempt to throw mud at the N.-C.-O. movement he has outstepped the limits of consistency and his fallacious logic has enabled him to derive some solace that the movement had "little effect"—indeed!—on public instruction. Both the report and the Government resolution thereon follow prosaic and time-honoured methods of commending to public notice the existence of a department which under a "popular" Minister has shown no sign of life or progress.

Notes of the Day

The Optimist.

Mr. Sastri has been declaring that "the most influential and most prominent figures that challenged everybody's respect and attention at Genoa came from the British Empire." We presume the remark was well received. Your Imperialist loves nothing better than to be assured that the British Empire holds practically a monopoly of prominent and influential figures. And as every loquacious Imperialist fondly believes himself to be such a figure there is more than a little conceit in his favourite illusion. But Mr. Sastri's pat on the back for himself and his kind was interesting as it was an introduction to a remarkable prophecy. "The League of Nations," he said, "could be set at work long before the first rumbles of conflict could be heard." We agree that the League of Nations *could* be set at work at once, but we are quite certain that it will not be done by the people who are supposed to be the protagonists of the League idea. As for the League being made an established fact "long before the first rumbles of conflict could be heard" Mr. Sastri's hearing does not seem to be very acute. There is already more than a rumble of conflict in Asia Minor, while the rumblings in Europe are positively thunderous and the storm may break at any moment. But we fear we take Mr. Sastri's pleasant inanities too seriously.

A "Serious" Charge.

In the course of his speech at the Gandhi Day celebrations in Bombay, Mr. Natarajan, who was voted to the chair, levelled a serious charge of omission against the All-India Congress Committee in that it "had failed in its duty" by not promptly repudiating a Press canard that some millions of dollars had been given to the Congress for the purpose of the N.C.O. movement by the Bolsheviks. The A.-I. C. C. and all sensible people in the country must plead guilty to the charge. Mr. Natarajan did not tell the meeting that it had emanated from the "Morning Post", the journal which rallied to the support of Dyer and even raised a fund for his benefit. The better minds in the country have ceased to worry about the silly effusions of the Die-hard Press in England, having learnt to treat them with the contempt that they so richly deserve. Our readers will remember how when the canard was reported by Reuter, we ridiculed it in these columns, the only treatment it merited. If Mr. Natarajan thinks that the A.-I. C. C. has committed an egregious blunder in not repudiating it, he is quite welcome to his opinion. But the public would feel with the A.-I. C. C. that it rather did what Mr. Natarajan slightly described as "so many useless things" than waste its time in taking notice of the nonsense written by the "Morning Post."

Late Maharaja of Kolhapur.

There is a wise injunction: "Speak not ill of the dead", and we have certainly no wish to say anything of the late Maharaja's disservice to the country. It were better that his friends and admirers, who are not even a fraction of those who disapproved of the doings of the late Maharaja, should, if they have any regard for his memory, leave matters alone, rather than provoke controversy over the deceased Ruler by an ill-advised movement. These good souls met at the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday last, in response to an invitation from the ruler of Devas Senior, to commemorate the late Maharaja's services to the Mahrattas and backward communities. The ruler of Devas Senior is the late Maharaja's son-in-law, and we sympathise with him in his desire to extol the memory of his deceased father-in-law. But the memory of the public is not so short that they will easily forget the mischief wrought by the late Maharaja in widening and accentuating communal differences in Maharashtra or the disservice done by him by his political intolerance. It is not likely that the memory of the revelations made by the publication of the Kolhapur letters will be obliterated from the public mind, though the memory of their author may easily sink into oblivion. In our opinion, the step taken by a sorrow-stricken son-in-law and his friends is a most injudicious one, particularly at the present time.

Newspaper Amenities.

With regard to the formation of an Indian Journalists Association in Bengal, we welcome the movement as calculated to remove from Bengalee journalism, much of the cheap exchange of recriminations for which it is at present noted. For instance, the great quarrel between Babu Moti Lal Ghose of the "Patrika" and Surrendra Nath Bannerjee of the "Bengalee" has given many hours of innocent amusement to readers of these papers but it has not advanced the cause of the country to any appreciable degree nor was it calculated to impress the casual observer with great respect for the dignity of the journalistic profession as practised in Calcutta. But the Bengalee Press is not the only sinner in this regard. A terrible feud rages between the "Englishman" and the "Statesman"—provoked, the cynics declare, by trade rivalry. The solemn bickerings of these two reactionary organs are always supremely ridiculous and while they agree on the slogan "India for the English", they refuse to agree about anything else. Thus, when one paper secures special rights in Everest expedition news, the other calls on high heaven to disallow such obvious favouritism; and when one paper attacks a frontier policy the other defends Lord Rawlinson with wild enthusiasm. We in Bombay have our differences with our contemporaries but these are solely on matters on which we have agreed to differ with all our might. We could not, for instance, describe the beggar nuisance as one of Bombay's most picturesque attributes merely because a contemporary held it to be a nuisance.

Hooliganism at Matunga.

Government have justified repression on the ground of vindicating law and order, and ensuring freedom and security of person and property. Unfortunately it seems that this excellent determination of the authorities stops short with non-cooperators and political workers, however peaceful they may be. In and around Bombay, there thrive a class of persons who seem to be exempt from the purview of Government's zeal for vindicating law and order. Last week, we published a report of hooliganism indulged in by certain bad characters at Matunga, a growing suburb of Bombay. The report has remained unchallenged and considering that similar reports are current, it is a wonder how the police authorities have remained silent so long. If all the reports be true—and most of them come from reliable sources—it seems that these bad characters have come to regard themselves as the unquestioned lords of the place, free to insult, intimidate and assault innocent and inoffensive citizens, regardless of age or sex. From the Police Court records, we gather that some members of this notorious gang have frequently been haled before the Court and "fined" by the magistrate for "insult", criminal intimidation, house trespass and assault and that the commencement of the gang's operations at Matunga dates back to the opening period of the last great war. Several citizens of the suburb have approached the police authorities so far in vain. Several letters have been addressed to the Police Commissioner, we understand, about the scrudescence of hooliganism, but with hardly any effect so far. The gang of hooligans continues to thrive and the residents of Matunga are considerably disheartened because of the inexplicable inefficiency of the police authorities. Not a few of the residents are N.C.O.'s and we can scarcely believe that the police are non-cooperating with the residents of Matunga. Should, however, the present state of things continue, its inevitable consequences would be to drive the residents out of the place and render the suburb most unpopular. The residents have at least the right to know as to exactly where they stand in this matter and if it turns out that the gang of hooligans has secured for itself the Freedom of Matunga, the residents will then know that it is high time for them to bid good-bye to the suburb, and seek refuge in a more secure locality; or, in the alternative, to rely on their own initiative and organize effective and voluntary vigilance committees, which by keeping constant watch and ward, will put an end to the nefarious activities of the gang.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

ABOLITION URGED.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons, at the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, Major Mackenzie Wood moved an amendment with a view to abolishing Imperial preferences.

In the course of the discussion in which the preferences on tea and sugar were particularly criticised, Col. Wedgwood said that the Labour Party were opposed to an attempt to bind the Empire by means of preferences for which the consumer had to pay.

RESULTS OF PREFERENCE.

Sir Robert Horne said that this was not a question of imposing but of reducing tariffs.

Preference resulted in cheapening the people's food and creating employment by increasing trade with the Dominions, on whose markets we must now-a-days rely. Advantages of preferences in the Dominions were notorious. The manner in which the United States was building up trade on the basis of preferences was becoming a serious menace to the British industries.

Sir Robert Horne asserted that the removal of preferences to the Dominions would shake the fabric of the Empire.

The amendment was rejected by 262 votes to 84.

PREFERENCE ON TEA.

In the course of the debate, Major Mackenzie Wood said that although we had given India preference in respect of tea she retaliated by imposing protective duties on cotton goods.

Mr. Lyle-Samuel declared that Imperial preference on tea resulted in a loss of ten millions revenue and was of no advantage to the consumer.

In reply, Sir R. Horne said that the original reduction of tea duty from a shilling tenpence went directly into the pockets of the people, because ninety per cent of the tea was imported from the Empire.

Commander Kenworthy moved a further two-pence reduction on tea duty to six-pence a pound. He doubted wheather the Treasury would lose thereby in view of the greatly increased consumption.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The Solicitor-General pointed out that hitherto there had a system of corelation among breakfast beverages, so that tea, coffee and cocoa were equally taxed. If equivalent was to be maintained, the reduction of tea duty would involve a corresponding reduction of coffee and cocoa duties. The total loss to revenue by such a proposal would be three millions sterling in a full year. The reductions already made were most substantial. The exchequer could not go further.

Com. Kenworthy's amendment was rejected by 225 votes to 85.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Asked in the House of Commons to appoint a select committee to hold an independent enquiry into the affairs of the British Dye-stuffs Corporation in view of the resignation of the technical experts, Mr. Baldwin replied that this was a large industrial company in which the Government had an important interest. He thought that Government investigations into the affairs of commercial companies did not make for commercial success. Mr. Baldwin refused to reply to a supplementary question asking what instructions Government had given their nominees on the Board as regards the use of their proxies at the forthcoming annual meeting.

RUBBER OUTPUT.

DUTCH RUBBER COMPANIES PETITION AGANIST RESTRICTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Amsterdam.—Sixteen Dutch rubber companies have petitioned the Government to reject any scheme for compulsory restriction of rubber output. The petition is the outcome of the departure of an important official, Dekruyff, to London to negotiate with the British Government with a view to formulating a scheme for the reduction of rubber output.

RUBBER RESTRICTION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The telegrams from Holland indicate that Dutch opinion is divided on the question of rubber restriction. The rubber growers of Sumatra are opposing the restriction on the ground that the cost price of rubber there undtr would rise to such an extent that it would be very doubtful whether the price of rubber would increase proportionately; while large Sumatra tobacco companies with rubber interests are in favour of restriction.

MR. SASTRI AT BRISBANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Brisbane.—Mr. Sastri arrived last night (19) and was welcomed by fifty Indians. Mr. Huxham, Minister for Education, met Mr. Sastri at Toowoomba on behalf of the Queensland Government.

M. POINCARE'S VISIT.

"A SOCIAL RATHER THAN A POLITICAL SUCCESS."

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Friendly leading articles are devoted to the visit of M. Poincare, who left for France last evening. He was seen off by Mr. Lloyd George and other distinguished people. The press points out that as a social rather than a political event the visit was a great success. The hope is expressed that the sincerely friendly welcome will go far to check the recent acerbity of Anglo-French controversies. The nearly three hours' conference between M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George seems to have been most cordial and to have effected a substantial rapprochment of divergent standpoints.

The question of the Anglo-French pact was not touched upon, M. Poincare apparently agreeing that a pact could only advantageously be concluded after the settlement of the Near East and other questions. Besides, the reparations understanding under which the Reparations Commission would appoint an enquiry committee as to the means of reestablishing Germany's finances, it was agreed that both Governments should expedite the appointment of a commission of enquiry into alleged atrocities in Anatolia and rediscuss the Eastern question, when its report is available. The French point of view was that efforts should be made to bring about a meeting of belligerents free from any restricting conditions. There is prospect of a fresh meeting of the Premiers in July.

LUNCHEON TO M. POINCARE.

CABINET MINISTERS PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

At a luncheon at Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George sat at the head of the table with M. Poincare on his right and Lord Stamfordham on his left. Mr. Chamberlain presided over the second table, with M. Petain on his right and the French Ambassador on the left. All the Cabinet Ministers, except Lord Curzon and Lord Birkenhead were present. No speeches were made. Mr. Lloyd George merely toasting the King and President Millerand. Afterwards the party went out into the garden where they were photographed. The party then broke up, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincare, Saint Aulaire, Lord Balfour and Sir Robert Horne going to the Cabinet room, where an important discussion was undertaken.

"UNALTERABLE FRIENDSHIP"

M. POINCARE'S WREATH ON UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

M. Poincare this morning laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior at Westminster Abbey and in a speech declared: "France will never forget the help he gave us, thus cementing an unalterable friendship between the two countries."

After a luncheon given by Mr. Lloyd George to M. Poincare and M. Petain at Downing Street, Mr. George and M. Poincare held a conference. The latter leaves for Paris this evening to attend a meeting of the Council of ministers to discuss the question of French participation in the Hague Commission to meet the Russians.

LESSON FROM VERDUN CELEBRATIONS.

"ENTENTE CORDIALE STILL LIVES"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Paris.—Newspapers are giving prominence to the Verdun celebrations in London and declare that they prove that the Entente Cordiale still lives. They express the hope that the meeting between Mr. George and M. Poincare will lead to political *rapprochement*.

FRANCE PARTICIPATES IN RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Hague.—France has intimated her readiness to participate in the commission to meet the Russians, on which twenty-two states will be represented.

MR. TAFT ON ANGLO AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Entertained by Pilgrims to Dinner, Mr. Taft said the Americans knew that it was of the utmost imoprtance that friendly relations between Britain and United States should be made closer not only for the benefit of both nations, but also for the welfare of the world.

A GALA WEEK.

RECEPTION OF PRINCE IN LONDON.

ARRANGEMENTS ON A GRAND SCALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The Court came to London to-day from Windsor. London is preparing to beat all records for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Buildings throughout the long route from Paddington are festooned with flags and bunting. Shopkeepers and other citizens are vieing with the authorities in elaborate decorations. Great social festivities have been planned to take place; hotels especially are making a feature of gala dinners and dances. A score of private dances have been arranged in society circles and celebrations in the West End include outdoor illuminations. Additional interest is derived from the fact that the Prince's birthday almost coincides with the date of his homecoming. The Annual Rose Day celebrations when Queen Alexandra will drive through the city coincides with the Prince's arrival. The Second Court of the season will be held on the night of the Prince's arrival.

The Duchess of Devonshire's ball for Lady Rachel Cavendish takes place on the 23rd instant, when Their Majesties and the Prince of Wales will attend and this is perhaps the climax of the week.

WARM [NEWSPAPER WELCOME

PRINCE THE "PRINCE OF BRITAIN"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Prince of Wales is warmly welcomed home, after his 40,000 mile tour, in the editorials of morning papers. They express thankfulness at his safe home-coming and dwell on the greatness of the services he has rendered to the Empire, services, which, remarks the "Graphic", he alone embodying in himself the spirit of the Empire and brotherhood could so brilliantly have fulfilled." The "Daily Telegraph" says "the Prince in virtue of his missions to the West and the East has become the Prince of Britain in the two hemispheres." The "Daily Express" is confident that public opinion will now echo what must be the wish of the Prince himself, namely, that he will be permitted to remain long at home.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICANS DISMAYED AT RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Irishmen who are against the Treaty are dismayed at the results so far of the Irish elections, especially at the contests in Cork, Monaghan and the National University, which showed a preference in favour of the Treaty of four to one, three to one, and three to one respectivaly. The Labour man for Cork easily triumphed over all the Coalition nominees. The net results of the contested and the unopposed return constituencies hitherto shew twenty-nine elected for the Treaty and twenty against. It is declared in Dublin that the result is a triumph for proportional representation, supporter of which declares that the Collins-de Valera Pact aimed at eliminating the Treaty as the issue, but the proportional representation system enabled the voters to record their opinions.

The situation is complicated by the declared hostility of the Republicans to the Constitution for which reasons Mr. de Valera cancelled his week end visit to Scotland. He had a long conference with his colleagues on Saturday, and it is expected that the statement to be issued will decide the fate of the Collins-de Valera Pact which will possibly cease to exist even before the new parliament meets.

SHIPPING ARMS TO IRELAND.

AMERICAN INDICTED ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Trenton (new Jersey.)—Marcellus H. Thompson, the Vice-President of the Auto-Ordance Company, has been indicted by the Federal jury on a charge of conspiracy to ship arms to Ireland in violation of the neutrality laws. Thompson is the son-in-law of Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador in London. His father is the inventor of the guns which were seized.

AUTO-ORDNANCE CO., ALSO INDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Trenton, (New Jersey).—The Auto-Ordnance company and seven other individuals are also indicted as a sequel to the seizure at Hoboken in June last year of machine guns aboard the steamer 'East Side,' which were alleged to be destined for Ireland for the use of the Sinn Feiners.

PRO-TREATY MEN HEADING POLLS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The South Irish elections are still going on. Strongly pro-treaty Independent candidates have ousted four anti-treaty candidates in Dublin. Two leading pro-treatyites, Lord Mayor O'Neill and Alderman Byrne head the list in mid-Dublin with enormous majorities. Only two women have been hitherto elected. Two pro-treaty Independents head the poll in County Cork which is generally regarded as being more Republican than Cork City. Five pro-treatyites have been elected in County Galway. The famous pro-treaty General McKeon heads the poll with a large majority in Longford. The successful candidates include a number of Labourites.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

BILL RESTRICTING BUILDING OF WARSHIPS.

PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The next issued bill introduced will be in the House of Lords for carrying out the Washington Treaties respecting limitatition of Naval armaments and protection of non-combatants at sea in wartime. The Bill restricts building of warships except by a license of the Admiralty and empowers any Admiral to search any ship being built, altered, armed or equipped, and to seize a ship where reasonable ground exists for believing that the Act is being contravened. The penalty for contravention is imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour and a fine not exceeding hundred sterling or both and forfeiture of the ship. Anyone violating the rules of warfare against commerce is liable to punishment similar to that awarded to pirates. The provisions cover the whole Empire except the Dominions, India and the Irish Free State (when constituted.)

SURPLUS STORES.

AMOUNT OF SALES SINCE ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Chairman of the Disposal Liquidation Commission reports:—Sales from armistice up to 31st March last approximately amounted to £824,000,000 sterling, of which sales in India amounted to £6,750,000 sterling, Iraq £3,385,000, South Africa £150,000, and Egypt £4,132,000. Stores and property valued approximately at £3,000,000 remain for sale in India, where it is hoped to complete disposals within the present financial year. Early completion is also anticipated in Iraq, Palestine and South Africa.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

UNDERWRITERS TAKE 63 PERCENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Underwriters take sixty-three per cent. of the Indian loan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE,

ADVANCE IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

On the Stock Exchange, all guilt-edged securities advanced, but were, later, inclined to hesitate owing to apprehensions regarding the result of the five-and-half per cent. Indian Loan issue. It is generally expected that the underwriters will have to take a large proportion of the issue.

CIVIL AVIATION.

POLICY OF BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to a a question by Lieut. Col. C.L. Malone regarding civil aviation. Capt. Guest said the Government's policy was to concentrate on the maintenance of the Continental air service as a demonstration of what was possible in competition with rail and sea transports. It was too soon yet to guage the success or otherwise of the present subsidy scheme, as it had only been in operation for a few weeks.

TRUCE AFTER FIGHTING AT CANTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Hongkong.—After an exchange of shots between Chen Chiung Ming's troops and four gunboats and one torpedo boat supporting Sun Yat Sen, a truce was arranged at Canton. Heavy exodus from Canton to Hongkong continues.

PROGRAMME OF THE "QUEST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Capetown.—The commander of the "Quest" interviewed said, he was not returning southward. His future plans were uncertain, but they might carry out some work in the Pacific, searching for lost islands, but the ship was rather under powered for antarctic exploration and they would be unable to chart the Enderby quadrant.

LORDS REFORM BILL

"ARISTOCRACY OF BRAIN FOR THAT OF BIRTH.

HEREDITARY SYSTEM TO BE ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

"Establishment of an aristocracy of brain for the aristocracy of birth" is one of the objects of the Lords Reform Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Col. Claude Lowther. The Bill proposes to abolish the hereditary system except in the case of the Royal Princes. The existing Lords shall select a hundred peers by merit alone to be the first members of the reconstituted House, and these "Lords of Parliament" shall select two hundred others by merit. The Peers of the realm other than the Lords of Parliament are eligible or election to the House of Commons.

RETIREMENT FROM CIVIL SERVICES.

DECISION TO EXTEND TIME LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Lord Winterton stated that the gratuity granted to the surplus Indian Army Officers on the retirement would not be subject to the British or the Indian income tax.

Replying to Mr. Hogge, Lord Winterton, amplifying the statement he made on June fifteenth regarding the withdrawal of the time limit on applications for retirement from the Civil Services, said that it had now become apparent that if the date 1924 was adhered to, many officers would not be sufficiently assured with regard to future conditions by that time and they would, therefore, retire while opportunity was open. It had, therefore, been decided that opportunity must be kept open for a considerable additional period.

LOSS OF "EGYPT."

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO CONDUCT ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons at question time the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin stated that a formal investigation into the loss of the "Egypt" will be held in London and the date will be announced as soon as possible. A special wreck commissioner has been appointed to conduct the enquiry. Much preliminary work has to be done before the investigation is held, but no time is being lost.

LOSS OF "BLUE SKY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The drifter "Blue Sky" left Portsmouth on 6th June for Invergordon, and it is officially presumed that she has been lost with all hands. Three officers, eleven men and some wreckage have been washed ashore.

NO DIRECTORATE IN RUSSIA!

ANOTHER MOSCOW CONTRADICTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

An official telegram from Moscow denies any intention to appoint a Directorate owing to Lenin's indisposition. The Physician's bulletin says the patient has left bed and feels well, but is fretting under the inactivity that has been prescribed by the physician.

NON-RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

CONDITIONAL FRENCH PARTICIPATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Hague.—The Non-Russian Commission has completed its work in an atmosphere of great cordiality. France's consent to participate in the Commission and to meet the Russians is based on the understanding that the Conference will be non-political and all decisions will be referred to the respective Governments.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The first post-War conference of the Second International opened in London to-day under the Presidency of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., All principal European countries were represented. The delegates discussed the European economic situation, the reparations, the Genoa and the Hague Conferences and passed a resolution condemning the Soviet Government's methods of the trial of the political prisoners.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies were the guests of H. H. The Lady Ali Shah to tea at the Yeravda Palace on Monday afternoon.

Lady Reed. Major P. V. Gilray Mr. and Mrs. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, Mr. J. E. Jackson Mrs. W. Bulkley and Captain C. J. Brigg left Government House on Monday.

IS N. C. O. A FAILURE?

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU SAYS "NO."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE—THE TEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Speaking at a public meeting here, Pandit Motilal Nahru said that while he was in jail he was treated with great consideration by Government officials from the Commissioner downwards. He was given a comfortable room in Lucknow Jail and very well looked after. After his removal to Nainital Jail, the treatment accorded to him was even better. Speaking of Non-Co-Operators in jail, the Pandit said that while on the one hand it subjected his friends to the humiliation of a search, it was ready on the other hand to release him from jail if he or someone interested in him gave an undertaking that he would not engage himself in Congress activities during the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment. He was informed by his nephews Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru and Pandit Sham Lal Nehru who had been released that a movement was on foot to approach not only the prisoners in jail but their freinds and relatives living in the city with a view to obtain such an undertaking. Criticising the allegation that Non-Co-operation had failed Pandit Motilal asked how it could possibly be said to have failed before it had even been tried with the most effective charge for which it was intended, namely, civil disobedience.

BOXING.

KID LEWIS KNOCKS OUT FRANKIE BURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the twenty round boxing match at Holland Park Ring, Kid Lewis knocked out Frankie Burns, Australian Middleweight champion in the eleventh round.

LONDON, June 20.

Lewis generally had the upper hand especially when at close quarters. At the end of the ninth round, Lewis smashed his left to the jaw of the Australian who was very groggy, but the bell saved him. Lewis finished the fight in the eleventh round with an heavy right to jaw.

CRICKET RESULTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Yorkshire were beaten by Notts by an innings and 75 runs. In the first innings, Richmond took six wickets for fifty; Whysall scored 78 and George Gunn seventy-four; and Staples took four wickets for twelve runs in the second innings for Notts.

Kent beat Worcestershire by an innings and 234 runs. For Kent, Hardinge made 151; Seymour 170; and in the second innings Woolley took six for thirty-one.

Warwickshire beat Northampton by four wickets.

DAVIS CUP,

FYZEE'S STEADY PLAY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

After the first round bye, the British Isles met Italy in the second round for the Davis Cup at Roehampton to-day and won both singles. Gordon Lowe beat Count Robecco 6/1, 6/3, 6/1; and Kingscote beat Captain Colombo 7/5, 6/4, 6/1. Doubles are being played to-morrow.

Robecco was erratic and occasionally played well up to the net. Lowe's steady base line play, however, overcame him. Colombo was stronger than anticipated, but Kingscote improving, Italian appeared to get disheartened and fell away towards the end.

Weather was glorious and there was a moderate attendance at Beckenham for the first round of the Davis Cup singles when A. A. Fyzee beat Misee (Rumania) 3/6, 5/7, 6/4, 6/4, 6/0. Fyzee was extremely steady throughout and played aggressively after the second set. Rumanian began well but fell to pieces towards the end.

Fyzee beat M. Stern (Rumania) 6/0, 6/1, 6/1. Fyzee was not extended and was markedly superior throughout.

LONDON June 19.

Copenhagen.—In the Davis Cup Singles, Borotra (France) beat Ingersley (Denmark) 6-3, 8-6, 6-4. Coohet (France beat Tegner (Denmark) 7-5, 6-2, 9-7. France thus wins the tie, having already won Doubles.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The Open Golf Championship has begun at Sandwich. Holder Hutchinson is not expected to retain the trophy, but Americans Barnes and Hagen are thought to have a good chance, thought Australian Kirkwood is most fancied. The British hopes centre on Duncan, Mitchell and Havers. A number of Frenchmen are competing. Hutchinson did a brilliant qualifying round in 71, followed by Frenchman Boomer with 72. Three Londoners returned cards of 73. Hagen took 75.

Mr. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Sufi, M.A., Principal, Normal School, Amraoti (Berar), has been appointed Registrar, Delhi University.

KATHIAWAD.

EARLY HISTORY & PRESENT POSITION.

II*

(BY POPATLAL L. CHUDGAR,)

It is indeed very difficult to trace in an exact chronological order the events that led to the present position of the British Government in Kathiawad as most of the important documents are treated as confidential and carefully concealed from the public and the writer has attempted to give as connected an account as he possibly could from the material available to him.

It appears that the first connection of the English people with the province commenced in 1802 A. D. Prior to that the Province consisted of a large number of States independent of one another, each governed by its own Chief, but paying tribute in part to the Peshwa and in part to the Gaikwad of Baroda. No attempt has ever been made to describe precisely the rights of the Maratha Governments over the Kathiawad States. It is said that they had absolutely no rights beyond what they found it convenient to claim and had powers to enforce.

BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY.

In 1802 the Peshwa by a treaty ceded his rights to the East India Company. In 1807 when the rights of the Peshwa had been partially but not completely ceded and when those of the Gaikwad were in full force, Col. Walker, then resident at Baroda, advanced with his forces and those of the Gaikwad into the province with the object of inducing the Chiefs to enter into a permanent engagement for the payment of the claims of the Gaikwad Governments without the periodical Mulukgiry circuit which had to be undertaken for the exaction of the tribute and which devastated the country in its progress and absorbed the tribute in its expense, and at the same time to obtain security for the discontinuance of mutual aggression and predatory excursions. Col. Walker brought about a settlement to which the Gaikwad's Government and the Chiefs were parties, of which it is enough to say that it provided for a fixed tribute from each State secured by a system of mutual guarantees, that tribute to be received by the Company, which should account to the Gaikwad for what was due to him, for the cessation of the Mulukgiry invasions and for the maintenance of peace and order between the States themselves.

These arrangements were followed till 1817 when all the remaining rights which the Peshwa claimed over Kathiawad were ceded to the East India Company. The arrangements made by Col. Walker in 1807 were not, however, completely successful and the Chiefs did not carry out their engagements faithfully while the affairs were conducted by the British resident at Baroda. In 1820 the rights of the Gaikwad over Kathiawad were acquired by an agreement and thenceforward for the more convenient and regular transaction of Kathiawad business, a permanent official called the Political Agent, was posted at Rajkot, in 1822.

From 1822 to 1830, no rights other than those of exacting the settled tribute with the power of taking such measures as might be essential to the security of that tribute, were claimed or exercised. All the Kathiawad tributaries were treated as independent Chieftains entitled to the uncontrolled exercise of the power of Government within their own territories and subsubject only to the obligation of not molesting the company's subjects, their allies, or one another and of paying the stipulated tribute of the Gaikwad and the company. This was the position till 1850.

In 1830 it was found that many disorders prevailed in the province, due apparently to the weakness of some of the Chiefs. The Bombay Government thereupon instructed the Political Commissioner of Gujerat to visit Kathiawad twice annually and try persons guilty of capital crimes in the territories of such petty States whose Chiefs were too weak to punish them. This arrangement was approved and confirmed by the Court of Directors in 1834. The Court was thereupon permanently established. It was presided over by the Political Agent, assisted by three or four Chiefs or their representatives as assessors.

This was the first instance of the assumption of direct and an important function of Government in Kathiawad. This Court has been continued till the present day though its constitution has been modified from time to time and it is at present called the "Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawad."

In 1857-58 Government instituted inquiries regarding the circumstances under which the Babi of Balasinor (in the Rewa Kantha) tried three subjects of the Rana of Sorath for murder and took occasion to recognize formally the jurisdiction over capital offences exercised by the Chiefs of the Presidency dividing them into two classes:—(1) Those who try for capital offences without permission from the Political Agent any persons except British subjects. (2) Those who try for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent, their own subjects only. This measure was approved by the Government of India in their letter No. 1663, dated 15th April, 1857.

Certain inquiries which had been instituted in 1825 showed that the Kathiawad Chiefs believed the sovereignty of the country to reside in the power to whom they paid tribute, that before the British Government assumed the supreme authority, the Gaikwad had the right of interfering to settle disputed successions, to punish offenders seized in Chiefships of which they were not subjects, to seize and punish indiscriminate plunderers, to coerce Chiefs who disturbed the general peace and to interfere in cases of flagrant abuse of power or notorious disorder in the internal Governments of the Chiefs. All these powers used to be exercised by the British Government on grounds that they appertained to their sovereignty which they had acquired as successors of the Maratha Governments.

STATUS OF KATHIAWAD.

In 1858 a question arose as to the status of Kathiawad and though the then resident of Baroda, Major Davidson, expressed an opinion that Kathiawad was British territory, the Court of Directors repudiated that opinion and treated it as foreign territory. By this time the Government, of India was taken over from the East India Company by the Crown and though all territories in the possession of or under the Government of the East India Company passed to the Crown, no change was made in the nature or form of the administration in Kathiawad and it was continued as before. In the year 1863, the question whether Kathiawad was British or Foreign territory was again seriuosly raised and three members of the Government of Bombay including Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., the Governor, laid it down as their considered and definite opinion that Kathiawad was British territory. In paras 29 and 30 of his minute dated 21st March, 1863, Sir H. B. E. Frere states as follows:—

"Para 29:—The question whether Kathiawad is a part not only of British India but of the Bombay Presidency, may admit of more question but I can see no reason to doubt that it is, if not part of, certainly annexed to the Bombay Presidency, and liable to all laws to which the Presidency at large is liable."

"Para 30:—It may be that this conclusion may lead to important consequences regarding the subjection of the Province to particular laws and particular courts but I see no escape from the conclusion; and even as regards its inconvenience, it seems to me that nothing could well be more convenient, than the alternative which is inevitable that Kathiawad is neither British, nor Foreign territory, that its inhabitants are neither British subjects nor foreigners, and owe no allegiance to the British Crown or to any other known power while they do not themselves possesses any independent sovereign right even of the most limited description."

Mr. W. E. Frere, another member of the Government of Bombay in his minute dated 19th April, 1863 supported the opinion of H. E. the Governor and in doing so expressed himself as follows:—"I am fully prepared to adopt the view His Excellency the President takes of the status of Kathiawad though it is certainly new; but the arguments so strongly supported by facts prove that though we have not hitherto claimed sovereignty over the whole of Kathiawad, there can be no doubt we have derived that right from the Marathas and the House of Delhi and have on several occasions acted as possessed of those rights."

The Honourable Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the 3rd member in his minute dated 19th May, 1863 was still more emphatic in his opinion that Kathiawad was British territory and in para 13 of the minute he states. "I conceive there can be no doubt that Kathiawad was under the general Government of the late East India Company and therefore was transferred from the Government to the British Crown in 1858."

The Government of India in forwarding these minutes to the Secretary or State by their letter No. 70 dated 14th April, 1864 stated in para 3 as follows:—"Our minutes set forth the various considerations which bear on this important question and we leave the ultimate decision to Her Majesty's Government which will perhaps, deem a reference to the law officer of the Crown advisable."

VIEW OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Unfortunately Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State, did not refer the matter to the Law Officers of the Crown as suggested by the Government of India in their letter No. 70 but in his despatch No. 54 dated, 31st August, 1864 in para 2 and 3 he replied as follows:—

"Para 2:—I have read with interest and attention all the arguments which have been adduced on either side by the several members of the Government of India and of Bombay. It is not necessary that I should examine in detail these conflicting arguments or record an opinion with reference to their relative weight. It is sufficient to say that the Chiefs of Kathiawad have received formal assurances from the British Government that their rights will be respected and that the Home Government, so lately as 1858 repudiated the opinion that the Province of Kathiawad was British territory or its inhabitants British subjects."

"Para 3:—At the same time there is no doubt that the British Government have for a lengthened period exercised powers which are unquestionably of a sovereign character with the full recognition and acquiescence of the Chiefs and people and have interfered at all times when occasion required for the preservation of peace and maintenance of order."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

The question of introducing reforms into the administration of the province was however urgently raised by Col. Keatings, the then Political Agent of Kathiawad, and after a lengthy correspondence between the Bombay, Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, very far-reaching reforms were at last introduced in 1866.

Those reforms took the form of classifying the States into seven classes and defining the civil and criminal powers of each class. The powers of the first and second class were confirmed as they were in 1857 and those of the other five classes from 3rd to 7th were defined as described in the preceding article.

At first in all 224 States were formed, out of which leaving aside the 12 first and second class States which formerly existed 221 States were newly created. The principle followed in assigning a particular class to a particular Chief was the number of villages he possessed, the income and his other status. Even land-holders possessing one or two entire villages were placed in the 6th and 7th class. There still remained about 206 individuals, the smallness of whose possessions which were no more than a fraction of a village, to whom it was impossible to assign any class, and direct administration was established by the Government over these persons who were no more than mere peasants. It appears that in course of time most of the 221 newly created States, those of the Lower Classes from 5th to 7th gradually disappeared as on a process of sub-division of their estates among their sons in succession, they too were reduced to the state of mere peasantry. Some of them were found absolutely incompetent to exercise their powers, others abused them and all these were deprived of their powers. It seems that in this way all the lower class States except those that exist at present were absorbed into the Agency areas and passed under the direct administration of the British Government.

*The first article of the series appeared on June 19.

ARRESTS AT RAWALPINDI.

PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED,

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 19.

The "Congress Bulletin" states nearly seventy-two arrests have been made in Rawalpindi. Picketing of liquor shops still continues and Congress propaganda is being carried on. All public meetings within a radius of five miles have been prohibited under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

ARREST AT JULLUNDUR.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 19.

A Jullundur message says that Master Mota Singh was arrested at his residence in village Patara on 16th instant and taken to jail.

EDITOR OF "HINDOO" ARRESSTED

(Associated Press.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), June 20.

The editor of the "Hindoo", a vernacular daily, has been arrested for defamation.

THE "BANDE MATRAM" CASE.

ACCUSED UNDEFENDED,

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 19.

Cases against the editors of the "Bande Mataram" and the "Akali" came up for hearing before the Additional District Magistrate to-day. The accused were undefended. Lists of prosecution witnesses were filed and the case adjourned to 31st instant.

OFFICE OF A. I. C. C,

REMOVED TO ALLAHABAD

(Associated Press.)

Under instructions from Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary, the office of the All-India Congress Committee has been removed to Allahabad. All communications should be addressed in future to Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.

NITYANANDASWAMI SENTENCED TO NINE MONTHS' R. I.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, June 16.

The Dindigul correspondent of the "Hindu" wires yesterday as follows:—Ahmad Quadar Batcha Sahib Bahadur first class Sub-divisional Magistrate, Dindigul delivered judgment yesterday evening convicting Srijut Nityanandaswami of Tirumangalam to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused had already suffered two months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying order under Section 144. The patriot cheerfully received the sentence and was taken to Madura Jail by yesterday evening's shuttle. He was kept in the North Police Station lockup for the night and admitted into Madura Jail this morning. Large gatherings collected at Dindigul and Madura Railway Stations and cheered him.

CALCUTTA STRIKE.

SEAMEN BRAZIERS DOWN TOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

Following close upon the strike of the stevedore coolies, the Indian seamen braziers of Calcutta laid down their tools today. Some ten thousand men working in different utensil factories are out demanding an increased rate of wages. They came out of the factories shouting "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai" and inducing others to join them.

STRIKERS PROSECUTED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

Forty-seven Indian seamen strikers were prosecuted to-day on the charge of using criminal force to a Police Inspector and a constable while escorting the men willing to work. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 20 each.

STUDENT STRIKERS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)
TRIVANDRUM, June 19.

Five out of seven students convicted recently, in connection with the students' strike, expressing regret at their conduct and promising good behaviour in future, the Government have ordered their conviction to be cancelled and the case pending against two of them in local Magistrate's Court to be dropped.

CABLE ITEMS.

Capetown.—The "Quest" has arrived. After refitting, she will return Southward for the second part of the cruise. All is well.

Sydney.—Mr. Fuller, the Premier of New South Wales, has promised Mr. Hughes that his State will provide three hundred farms in Murrumbidgee area for retired Indian army officers.

Melbourne.—The Premier has intimated ratification of the Limitation of Armaments Treaty which will be introduced in Parliament early in the forthcoming session.

"ASSAMIYA" DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR AND PRINTER CONVICTED

(Associated Press.)
GAUHATI, June 20.

Judgment has been delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrun, in the case of defamation brought by Mr. I.H. Calvert, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Borpeta Sub-division, against the Editor and Printer of the newspaper, the "Assamiya" of Dibrugarh. It was alleged in the paper that during the course of a march, which Mr. Calvert made with a party of armed Gurkhas through the village of Sundaridia on Jaunary 18th, this year, he entered two sacred buildings which he was said to have defiled. Mr. Calvert gave a complete denial to the allegations, and instituted proceedings, under Section 500 Indian Penal Code (defamation). The defendants pleaded not guilty denying that they had committed any offence and said that the allegations made were true and were published in good faith for public good. They added that they were first published in "Young India" and were merely reproduced in the "Assamiya". The Deputy Commissioner found both the defendants guilty and sentenced the Editor, Mr. Moheswar Barooah, to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment, and the Printer, Mr. Tulsiram Gagoi, to a fine of Rs. 150, or in default one months' simple imprisonment. He also directed that from the fines, if realised, Rs. 500 should be paid to Mr. Calvert as compensation.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

18 DISTRICTS AFFECTED,

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

Thirty-nine cases of dacoities are reported in Bengal between 21st May and 6th June. Eighteen districts were visited by the dacoits. Rangpur is responsible for eight cases. Alipore five, three cases each in two districts, two each in six districts and one in each of remaining eight districts.

ALLAHABAD BANK DACOITY CASE,

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Captain Hennessey, Cantonment Magistrate, resumed hearing of the Allahabad Bank dacoity case to-day. Govardhan Das Sarswat, the Head clerk of the Imperial Bank of India deposed that Durga Prasad had been employed as poddar or head clerk to the cashier in his bank some four years ago but did not know why he left the service.

Radharaman, the head clerk of the Allahabad bank, said the first intimation of the want of small notes he received at 10-30 a.m. on 2nd May when the Deputy cashier reported to him of the exhaustion of smaller notes owing to two lakhs of rupees worth being sent away to Moradabad.

The Ekkawallah identified Durga Prasad as being one of the occupants of the car which held up the ekkah carrying the notes. Some police investigation witnesses were then examined. The prosecution have closed the case. Charges will be framed and orders passed on the 26th instant.

JAIL ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, June 20.

In the jail assault case Gisalal, a life convict, who made a murderous assault on Mr. Fordham, the Jailor, Nani Central Jail, has been committed by Mr. Srinivas, Deputy Magistrate to take his trial at sessions under Section 307 I.P.C. for attempted murder.

ARCHBISHOP OF MONTEVIDEO FIRED AT.

CONGREGATION TRIES TO LYNCH ASSAILANT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.

Montevideo.—Whilst the Archbishop of Montevideo was preaching in the Cathedral, the editor of anarchist journal "Batalla" fired five shots from a revolver. The Archbishop was slightly wounded. The congregation, thereupon, attempted to lynch the assailant.

TRAGEDY IN SWIMMING CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.

Berlin.—A stand, erected on pontoons, collapsed during a swimming contest near Halle, precipitating the spectators into the water. Hitherto the bodies of four women have been received. Three women and eight children are missing.

REESTABLISHMENT OF GERMANY'S FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.

After a conference between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare to-day, it was officially announced that the Reparation Commission would conduct an enquiry as to the means of re-establishing Germany's finances. M. Poincare returns to London probably at the end of July to discuss the Commission's report. Meanwhile no coercive measures against Germany are contemplated.

NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

CHITTAGONG ASSOCN'S DECISION,

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

The Cittagong District Association at a meeting held on Saturday resolved by a majority that it was not the fit time to give any address to His Excellency the Governor as he represented the present Government which was responsible for its present policy of repression.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

PROPOSED AERIAL ROPEWAY SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA June 19.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation resolution of the General Committee recommending schemes for the adoption of an aerial ropeway system for the removal of refuse will be considered. Another important item is the appointment of a temporary Superintendent of Stores on a salary of Rs 800 per mensem. The General Committee, at its last meeting, suspended the permanent incumbent Mr. T. N. Banerjee and ordered his prosecution on a charge of grave misconduct.

SIR HARCOURT'S REGIME TO BE EXTENDED.

U. P. TALUKADAR'S MOVE.

(Associated Press.)
NAINITAL, June 19.

An influential reception committee has been formed, with the Raja of Jahangirabad as chairman, for a joint conference of Talukdars and Zamindars to be held in Lucknow next month. It is understood that the principal resolution at that conference will urge the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's regime on the grounds inter alia, that important questions such as the modification of Agra Tenancy and Permanent Settlement are pending settlement, that His Excellency's knowledge of them is unquestioned and his exceptional influence, both with landlords and the tenantry, would be helpful at arriving at a solution.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

INTRODUCED IN HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), June 20.

The Municipality has resolved to introduce free and compulsory education in the city.

(Continued from column 6.)

ment. He glanced the contents of the report.

Mr. Menon:—Is it usual for your paper to publish articles handed in for publication signed by more than one person when all those persons do not admit their authorship?

Witness:—I can't say.

Mr. Menon:—Is it the practice of your paper to publish unsigned and unauthorised articles.

Witness:—No; there was nothing in the "Hindu" office to show that defendants, Nos. 2 to 5, had signed the report published in the "Hindu." He had seen the original of the article, "Vagaries of District Officials", which had been sent to him for publishing articles abusing Government servants. He did not know if the "Hindu" office had verified the truth of the allegations contained in the articles published in the "Hindu." He could not say if the Editor of the "Hindu" was a nationalist or not. He was not in a position to deny that the Editor of the "Hindu" was not a nationalist.

"MADRAS MAIL" REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. S. Fernandez, reporter to the "Madras Mail", was next examined. He stated that he knew the Ottapalam incident, and that he was present there that day as special correspondent of the "Mail." He had sent two communications to the "Mail." Originals of those articles had been destroyed. The last four pages of Exhibit 11 were copies of the articles contributed by him to the "Madras Mail." To the best of his knowledge, the facts contained in those articles were correct. He had met Mr. Hitchcock on Ottapalam Station platform before he left for Calicut. The mail train was half an hour late, and he did not know by what train Mr. Hitchcock actually left Ottapalam.

Court:—Do you say that Mr. Hitchcock did not leave Ottapalam by the mail train.

Witness:—No, no. The reserve police had been specially brought to Calicut, and he thought that Government had anticipated some trouble. So he asked Mr. Hitchcock whether they had anticipated any trouble. The reserve police were there when he went to Ottapalam. He had seen it in the bazar. It was at about 11 o'clock that the fracas referred to in the first article took place at the railway station.

Examined by Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, witness stated that the Court-house was a camp of reserve policemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Govinda Menon, witness stated that he was connected with the "Madras Mail" for the last 23 years. Original manuscripts were, as a rule, preserved in office only for six months, after which they would be destroyed. They were preserved for reference in the event of libel actions or prosecutions. So far as he knew it was the rule in every newspaper office of standing. If an article were signed by Mr. Prakasam and not signed by four others and if Mr. Prakasam had guaranteed the authority of the signatures of the other four gentlemen, the "Madras Mail" would publish it. He had witnessed the assault on one of the Khilafat volunteers.

"OTTAPALAM" INCIDENT.

CASE AGAINST SIGNATORIES OF "HINDU" REPORT.

RS. 30,000 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALICUT, June 20.

Mr. K. A. Kannan, Sub-Judge, resumed to-day the hearing of the suit for damages to the extent of Rs. 30,000 brought by Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, against the Editor, the Printer and the Publisher of the "Hindu", and Messrs. T. Prakasam, George Joseph, L. A. Subbarama Iyer, K. P. Kesava Menon and Syed Murtulla Sahib in connection with the Ottapalaiyum Police incident. Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Government Pleader, appeared for Mr. Hitchcock, while Mr. T. A. Sesha Iyer assisted by two other vakils appeared for Mr. L. A. Subbarama Iyer of Palghat; other defendants not being represented and not appearing in the Court. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon appeared for the Editor, the printer and the publishers of the "Hindu."

Mr. Sesha Iyer on behalf of Mr. Subbarama Iyer put in a petition for framing another issue in the suit as to whether Mr. Subbarama Iyer had signed the report prepared by the Emergency Committee or not. He submitted that his client came to know that he had not signed the report only when orders were passed on a miscellaneous petition by his Honour. His client had neither signed the report nor participated in preparing it. Some misapprehension had arisen and consequently it was better to frame a specific issue on that point. It was desirable in the interests of justice to raise a specific point on that matter. The plaintiff had to prove that the defendant had signed the report and established that fact in support of his position. Mr. Sesha Iyer quoted an authority from the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Govinda Menon offered a petition and in doing so he pointed out that it was a disingenuous plea brought forward at a late stage of the case. He read out from written statements of the defendants, portions which admitted the fact that the report was a very fair and accurate one containing conclusions arrived at after mature and deliberate enquiries. He characterised the defendants' plea as an idle and disingenuous one and a dishonest attempt to appear under a new garb. Mr. Sesha Iyer contended that there was nothing in this respect to show that his client had signed or published or caused it to be published. His Honour dismissed the petition.

FIRST DEFENCE WITNESS.

The first witness examined for the defence was Mr. Venkataraghavachvi, a clerk of the Editorial Department of the "Hindu", Madras. He stated when examined by Mr. Sesha Iyer that the originals of the report published in the "Hindu" had been destroyed. In the issue of 3rd March, 1921, there was an article entitled "Vagaries of District Officials" by Mr. P. Ramunni Menon. The original of that article also had been destroyed. The original of article appearing in the issue of 11th May also had been destroyed. Articles intended for publication used to pass through him and when papers accumulated in the office, they would be destroyed.

Court:—There is no particular rule that particular papers should be preserved?

Witness:—No special rule. Continuing witness stated that if the Editor were to order that certain originals of articles should be preserved they would be preserved. He had seen the original of the report published in the "Hindu" about the Ottapalam incident. It was Mr. T. Prakasam who took it to the "Hindu" office personally. None of the other defendants was with Mr. Prakasam, when he took the report for publication to the "Hindu" office. The report contained only Mr. Prakasam's signature. The names of other four gentlemen had only been typed in the report.

Mr. K. P. Raman Menon then examined the witness on behalf of the "Hindu." He stated that the articles for publication were either delivered personally or sent by post. If the articles were *bona fida* and worth publication they would be published. Mr. Prakasam was a well-known Barrister at Madras with a lucrative practice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Govinda Menon, witness stated that Mr. K. Srinivasan was manager of the Editorial Department of the "Hindu" office, and that summons in the suit was served upon him personally. He did not maintain any register of articles received or published. He was only a clerk in the Editorial Department. Innumerable articles used to be received in the "Hindu" office for publication. He did not know that a lawyer's notice had been served on the Editor and printer and publisher of the "Hindu." It was in the hands of the Manager that Mr. Prakasam delivered the article for publication. The Manager read it and passed it on to the Editorial Department. He did not read it, nor was there any necessity for him to read it. He could not say why he did not read it. There was no rule that an article should be preserved for six months. Originals of all articles published used to be preserved, the others were either returned or destroyed. It was not customary in the office to preserve originals of all important articles. He did not know how long the Manager took to read the article. He did not know when Mr. Prakasam reached the "Hindu" office. He could not say if Mr. Prakasam reached the office two hours earlier than the time at which he saw him there. It was he who took the report to the Editorial Depart-

(Continued in column 5.)

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

NEED OF LARGER INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S REPORT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Representative of Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in 1921, has submitted the following report, dated the 16th May 1922 to the All-India Trade Union Congress:—

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 30th July 1921, I was elected to be the delegate of Indian Labour in the place of Lala Lajpatrai who was first elected for that post but who subsequently expressed his inability to attend the Conference. In a letter, dated the 24th August 1921, the Secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Industries informed me that Government had accepted the recommendation of the Trade Union Congress and nominated me to be the delegate of Indian Labour and Messrs. B. P. Wadia and D. Chamanlal as advisers. Mr. Chamanlal expressed his inability to leave India at that time. Before leaving India I was supplied by the Government of India copies of the agenda as well as the questionaire issued by the International Labour Office. I left India on the 8th October by s.s. Morea and reached Geneva *via* Marseilles on the 23rd October 1921. Mr. Wadia who was in Europe also arrived at Geneva before the date of the Conference.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference opened on 25th October 1921. On the opening day there were only formal speeches made regarding the election of the President and welcome to the delegates. In all 39 countries who have joined the International Labour Organization, were represented at the Conference by 118 delegates and 239 advisers. Out of these delegates, 68 represented the Governments, 25 represented the employers and 25 represented the labour. Out of the advisers, 96 belonged to the Government group, 67 to the Employers' group and 76 to the Labour group. One of the delegates and 15 of the advisers were women.

After the conclusion of the first day's proceedings the labour group met to elect 6 representatives of the group on the Commission of Selection which was to be set up to appoint members of the different commissions (committees) and settle the programme for the full conference. This being the most important commission it is a matter of satisfaction that Indian Labour succeeded in being represented on it.

On the second day of the Conference the Government delegate from France took objection to the inclusion of Agricultural questions in the agenda of the Conference under Article 402 of the Peace Treaty. During the discussion that ensued I spoke against the French Government's view and pointed out how necessary it was from the point of view of Indian Labour that the Conference should consider the questions regarding agricultural labour. On the fourth day of the Conference the point regarding the retention on the agenda of the question of hours of work in agriculture was put to vote. There were 63 votes for and 39 against. As two-thirds majority was required according to rules for the retention and as there was not that majority, the question of the hours of work in agriculture was removed from the agenda. This result caused a great disappointment not only to the labour group but to a large number of Government delegates also. It was a matter of great pain to me that the representatives of the Government of India should have joined the reactionary minority in the Conference to prevent the discussion of the most important item on the agenda. However the other questions regarding the agricultural labour secured the necessary two-thirds majority and were thus retained on the agenda.

THE COMMISSIONS.

The Conference in the meanwhile had appointed the following commissions:—

1. Commisison on weekly rest.
2. Commission on white lead.
3. Commission on Anthrax.
4. Commission on Maritime questions.
5. Commission on Credentials of delegates.

The Indian Labour was represented on the 1st and 3rd commissions and I requested Mr. Wadia to attend the meetings of these two commissions.

After arriving at a decision to discuss questions regarding the agricultural labour, except that of the hours of work, the following additional commissions were set up:—

(1) Agricultural Commission No. 1 to deal with questions of unemployment and protection against accidents.

(2) Agricultural Commission No. 2 *re.* protection of women and children and living-in conditions.

(3) Agricultural Commission No. 3 *re.* technical agricultural training and right of association.

The Indian Labour was represented on the commission No. 3 and I attended its meetings.

Besides being a regular member of the abovementioned commissions, the Indian Labour Representative was put down as a substitute for absentee labour representatives on the Commission on white lead and the Agricultural Commission No. 1.

The Commission of Selection of which I was a member, besides doing the regular work of preparing the daily programme for the conference and the appointment of commissions, undertook to consider (1) the question of the Reform of the Governing Body, and (2) the amendments to Standing orders. The Commission appointed sub-committees to consider these questions separately and I was appointed on the first sub-committee.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 9th day of the Conference the report of the Agricultural Commission was considered by the Conference. The first part of the report recommended the development of vocational education for agricultural workers and the second part recommended that a convention be passed guaranteeing the right of association to Agricultural workers. I spoke on the first part of the report and showed the necessity of the conference considering the question of compulsory primary education in those countries where it did not prevail as a necessary preliminary to vocational education. The report of the commission was adopted by the conference with slight modifications.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

The next question taken up by the conference was the report of the Agricultural Commission No. 1 regarding unemployment, compensation against accidents and social insurance. The Conference passed a recommendation for the adoption of modern methods of agriculture, for the development of facilities for settlement on the land, for the provision of transport facilities, for the development of supplementary employments and for the encouragement of the agricultural workers' co-operative societies. The conference passed a convention for the extension to the agricultural wage-earners of the application of the laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers against accidents arising out of their employment. A recommendation was also passed for the extension to agricultural wage-earners of the benefit of the laws and regulations regarding insurance against sickness, old age, etc.

On the 14th day of the conference the report of the Director of the International Labour Office came up for discussion. I opened the debate by asking the Director to explain why there were no Indians on his staff and why the International Labour Office does not maintain its agents in any one of the Asiatic countries.

MARITIME QUESTION.

The report of the Commission on the maritime questions on the Agenda was also considered by the Conference on the 15th day. The Conference passed two conventions one of which prohibited the employment of children under 18 years of age as trimmers or stokers on ships. In the case of India and Japan, the employment of such children has been permitted on coasting steamers if the children are found physically fit after medical examination. As the Indian workers' delegate, I protested against this exception made in the case of India. I also took the opportunity in my speech on this subject to ventilate, as asked by you in a cable, the grievance of the Indian seamen that the Government of India had rejected almost all the conventions and recommendations of the Genoa Conference. The Conference also passed a convention regarding the compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

On the 15th day, the Conference considered the report of the Agricultural Commission No. 2 regarding the protection of women and children employed in agriculture and living-in conditions of agricultural workers. The Conference passed a convention prohibiting employment of women in agricultural work six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth and also passed a recommendation regulating the employment of women on night work. A recommendation was passed prohibiting the employment of children under 14 during the hours of compulsory school attendance as well as regulating the employment of children and young persons on night work. A recommendation for taking legislative and other measures to regulate the living-in conditions of agricultural workers was also adopted.

On the 19th day, the Government of India's report concerning the employment of women before and after child birth and the maternity benefits was placed before the Conference. I asked the President whether the report was to be discussed; but the President ruled that the report could not be discussed during the present Conference. I am sorry to say that this report is a very disappointing document in as much as the Government of India express an opinion in it that no legislative action can be taken for the present regarding the question.

ANTHRAX.

On the 18th day, the report of the commission on Anthrax was taken up for consideration by the Conference. The Commission in their report stated that the subject of anthrax was not yet sufficiently investigated to enable the Conference to pass either a convention or a recommendation concerning the necessity of disinfecting wool. It, therefore, recommended that the Governing Body and the International Labour office in consultation with the countries concerned should further investigate the question so as to place their conclusions before the conference for the year 1923. The report was adopted by the Conference.

WEEKLY REST IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The report of the Commission which considered the question of the weekly rest day in industrial and commercial establishments was discussed by the Conference on several days; but finally it adopted two separate recommendations regarding the subject each recommending a day's rest in every week, leaving powers to Governments to make exceptions under certain conditions.

WHITE LEAD.

The report of the commission on white lead was also discussed during several sittings and finally the conference adopted a convention prohibiting the use of white lead in internal painting of buildings and prohibiting the employment of males under 18 and of females in any industrial work involving the use of white lead. The Conference also provided for the regulation of white lead in operations for which its use is not prohibited.

REFORM OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body of the Conference consists of 24 members: 12 members representing Governments, 6 Employers and 6 Workers. Out of the 12 Government representatives, 8 are given to 8 countries of industrial importance. India is claiming to be a country of industrial importance. As the delegates from European countries were in the majority at the Washington Conference when the first triennial election of the Governing Body took place, the extra-European countries did not get their share of representation and so there were complaints from all the three groups in the extra-European countries regarding this subject. The question of finding out a method by which teh extra-European countries shall get a fair representation on the Governing Body was placed before the Commission of Selection on which the Indian labour was represented by me. The Commission of Selection appointed a Sub-commission, on which also I found a place, to enter into the details and finally the following proposals were approved of by the Conference. Out of the 12 Governments represented on the Governing Body, 4 should be from extra-European countries. Of the 6 delegates of the Employer's group one should be from an extra-European country and of the 6 delegates of the Workers one should be from an extra-European country. Provision has also been made for the appointment of substitutes for the absentee members. These proposals are to be circulated to the Governments, the Employers and the Workers for their opinion and final decision on this matter will be taken by the next Conference. In the meetings of the Sub-commission and the Commission of Selection and in full Conference I pleaded for the workers of the extra-European countries getting at least two representatives out of the 6. But we failed to secure majority. As the question is to be finally decided by the next conference there is still one more chance for the workers of the extra-European countries to get their due.

I have given above a very brief summary of what happened at the 3rd session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva last year. The summary cannot be exhaustive; nor have I given the conventions, recommendations and resolutions in full; nor do I claim to have touched all the questions discussed. However, this short account will give some idea to the members of the All India Trade Union Congress of what happened at Geneva. The International Labour Office at Geneva publishes a full report of the Conference and copies can be obtained from the Director of that Office.

SUGGESTIONS.

Before I close this report, I feel inclined to make some suggestions which may prove useful in future. First, I may suggest that Indian Labour should send to the future conferences larger number of representatives than it did on previous occasions. At the Conference at Geneva the Government delegation from India consisted of 6 persons, the Employers' delegation of 5; but the Labour delegation consisted of only 2. This put us at a great disadvantage as it was difficult for us two to attend all the meetings of the commissions on which we were putas well as the meeting of the labour group. Not only that; if our delegation had consisted of more persons we could have secured representation on larger number of commissions. I, therefore, propose that for the next conference we should insist upon being represented at least by 6 persons, one delegate and 5 advisors. My second suggestion is that delegation of Indian Labour should contain at least one woman. There are always at these Conferences some questions regarding women workers and it is but proper that a woman should represent the case of women workers of India. Large number of other countries represented at the Conference had sent at previous conferences at least one or two women as members of their delegations and India should not show herself backward in this respect. The third suggestion that I would like to make is that the personnel of the Labour delegation should be so arranged that there will be among them at least one person who had attended at least one previous conference. Some of the important commissions are appointed at the start and if the delegation is completely new, it will be at some disadvantage in securing its proper representation on the commissions.

CONCLUSION.

Finally, it is my duty to thank most heartily the Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the honour of appointing me the representative of Indian Labour for the doing third session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva and thus giving me an opportunity of serving the cause which is dearest to my heart. I have also to thank Mr. B. P. Wadia who attended the Conference as my adviser and as such rendered valuable assistance to me personally and to the cause of labour. I may also thank here the members of the Government and Employers' delegations who throughout the period of the Conference treated me with great courtesy and indulgence.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

REVISION BY MADRAS GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 19.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Government of Madras have now elaborated the scheme of the revision of the travelling allowances in pursuance of several resolutions carried by the Legislative Council during its last budget session. The first class allowance will hereafter be allowed only to those officers getting Rs. 750 and above instead of Rs. 500 as hitherto, and the second class allowed to those drawing Rs. 200 and above instead of Rs. 100 and above as at present. Similar reductions are to be effected in lower grades. Rates of daily allowance and mileage will also be cut down. Final orders of the Government on the subject, it is expected will issue before long. The proposals are intended to apply only to the current year and general revision of rule governing travelling allowance is to be undertaken shortly.

AN ANOMALY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One may smile at the mission of the Right Hon. S. Sastri which is described by himself as "simple and reasonable," and may be equally amused at his theatrical and high sounding exhortations to the Australians that "we Indians in Australia ask nothing but equality. You dare not, you cannot, you will not deny it," while an anomalous proceedure of inequality and inequity, which humiliates Indian British subjects and deprives them of their birthright of fair trial in properly organized Court of Law, is allowed to be practised, unprotected, outside the borders of British India, in India itself. Has the Rt. Hon., gentleman studied the problems in his own country before proceeding on his much made of mission to *beg* for Indians full citizenship in the Dominions? Charity must begin at home, and one should have expected Mr. Sastri to have obtained better treatment for his fellow subjects in the so-called *"Foreign Territory"* lying in patches in the country itself before crossing the seas at extorbitant cost to the Indian exchequers, in the present financial condition.

This anomaly relates to the personal jurisdiction over the European British subjects which is exercised by the Government of India in the Indian States of India. In the eye of the international as well as the English constitutional law the status of an Indian British subject is the same as that of an European British subject. The Parliament has given the Indian Legislatures power to legislate for British subjects both of European and Indian, without and beyond, as well as, within the Indian territories. The Indian Act of 1879 covers British subjects, whether European or Indian. And yet in practice, a distinction is drawn between these two classes of King's subjects. "It is the *policy* of the Government of India not to allow native courts to exercise jurisdiction in the case of European British subjects, but to require them either to be tried by the British Courts established in a Native State, or to be sent for trial before a court in British India. The Government of India does not claim similar—exclusive jurisdiction over native Indian subjects of His Majesty when within Native States, but doubtless would assert jurisdiction over such persons in cases where it thought it necessary." The Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 does not sanction the surrender of European British subjects for trial to the courts of the Indian States, while Indian British subjects are handed over to the courts of the Indian States in whose territories they have offended. This is a most objectionable state of things, and cannot be allowed any longer. The present state of the judiciary in the Indian States is too well known to be described here. One often reads in the public Press of very grave statements made regarding the defects of their systems and miscarriages of justice. There is no free press or public opinion, and "it is every where found by experience that in tribunals from which the healthy atmosphere of publicity is excluded justice languishes, and a great many ugly plants shoot up with wonderful vitality." It would be unjust and unproper to surrender Indian British subjects for trial to the Indian States Courts any more, unless there is a radical change in the organization of those Courts and procedure, and above all the cleansing atmosphere of publicity is allowed. The attention of the Racial Distinctions Committee is drawn to this important question and it is hoped that they will not let this matter remain unnoticed in their report which they propose to submit at the end of this month.

A great bugbear is made of the treaties which were made by the British Government with the Indian States a hundred years ago. It is still customary to call these States *independent*, and the Chiefs as *allies* of His Majesty the King-Emperor. It is also a fact that these States are not independent and their rulers are not allies but subjects of His Majesty. The position of the States under the treaties is best described by a writer of the time:—"The system which prevails throughout is pretty uniform. There is, first, a native family vested with the nominal sovereignty; then there is a military force essentially British, having British Officers, or there is a Cantonment at no great distance, and sometimes both, to assure the submission of the population to what ever may be ordained. For the application of this force, and to watch over the conduct of those who originate the administrative measures, there is everywhere a British Political Agent or Resident, reporting only to his Government, and receiving his orders thence, but exercising a large personal discretion as to interference or non-interference with the native local authority." This duty was at first placed in the hands of several men whose names are now famous. Among them were Malcolm, Metcalf, Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Grant Duff, etc. The Princes who signed the original treaties are no more. Their descendents now rule in their places. Upheld in their present position by British troops, they practically rule as they please without fear of consequences. The princes, it is no exaggeration to say, may tyranise as they please, for they are held in their places by a strong hand that can put down all revolt. Their position does not depend on the justice and wisdom of their rule; therefore most of them give no attention to it, but spend their time in eating, drinking, and making merry and grinding from their people the money that pays for their pleasures. This system, although it might be useful or even good at the time when peace above all things was required in India, has worn itself out. The sleepy India of the past has been transformed into a country of eager enterprise, determination to manage its own affairs and readiness to fight for her right and self-respect. Either the States must reform their Judiciary and bring it in line with that of British India, or the practice to surrender Indian British subjects for trail to their Courts must be stopped. Such a measure will not only preserve the self-respect of the British Indians, but will save them from humiliation and hardship of being subjected to trials by courts of the autocratically ruled states. The people of the States are bound to welcome the reform in the judiciary of the States with gratitude and joy. Government by means of favourites will then cease. It will help to lay the foundation in the States of the public Press "which has been a tongue, a weapon, and a defence for those who might otherwise have remained silent, defenceless, and ignorant."—Yours, etc.

D. S. P.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Matters in connection with Mulshi Peta have ever been had and ominous since the advent of the Tata Power Company there; but, of late, they have drifted to such a critical pass, that it is "hardly with any worthy consciousness of our own claims to respect" that we can omit, any longer, to pay our best attention and energies thereto. I, indeed, own that we all of us, in these parts of the country are rather of a phlegmatic turn of mind; I also am aware that Lord Reading's bomb of repression—that is, of those just measures adopted for the very laudable purpose of maintaining Law and Order!—has burst so close to us, that it has left us lacerated in many parts, and it may, indeed, possibly, prove dangerous to attend to only one particular wound, with all-engrossed attention to the serious negligence of others. I feel that I must really urge and entreat and press and implore, all of you to lend now your "mickle might" to the redressing of our Mulshi-calamity lest you may, when too late, regret your mistake, and rue it with sorrow.

It was quite in consistency with human nature that the Mawalas should have been, from the very beginning, loath to part with their dear lands, and offered accordingly a stubborn resistance. But the owners of the Company could not understand this passion for one's land even in that hour when peril or danger to *self* was plainly imminent and certain to overtake and crush! They therefore ingeniously imagined, and circulated and are still doing the same—that it is the Poona leaders at the bottom of this silly though stubborn resistence of the Mawalas, whom they (leaders) are using as lmere tools in playing their own political game, and whose real interests they are, in this wise, heartlessly ruining by deliberate misrepresentations of facts and actualities!—But let the lie be speedily given to this statement. Loving as they do the work of infusing patriotism in others, they have *not* been called upon to do so in the case of the Mawalas. The Mawalas are Shivaji's men—I do not mean to insult, the understanding of those who "observe" otherwise—and have taken it upon themselves—in the main, of course—to fight to the last "the Mulshi-Struggle", wherein they implicitly believe the safety of their lands, the peace of their lives, and the prospects of their children, are all fearfully and dangerously involved. The Poona men, they have simply taken as their guides and mentors—practical if also theoretical—spontaneously and voluntarily, because they are convinced that they cannot be treated to any delusions and witcheries in that quarters. There are, of course, on the other hand, some cases of Mawalas who have lately accepted the terms of compensation of the Company, and unmurmuringly—as we are told—surrendered their lands: but this is hardly surprising, nor yet is there anything conclusive in it.

It has been often and emphatically alleged that the Tata Power Company is prepared to afford quite an equitable compensation to the Mawalas for what they may have to suffer. Thanks for the truly gracious preparedness! But let us know, what it is that is to be equitably compensated. Is it the jeopardised peace and safety of the Mawalas for the last year or two, that are to be compensated? Or is it the deliberate blighting of all hopes and prospects for them and their prosperity, by depriving them, against their inclination, of their lands which alone are their all-in-all, that is to be made amends for? In a majority of cases of the Mawalas supposing that the idea of accepting compensation has obtained currency,—the compensation will assume the form of gold—which being very valuable, who will deny that the way of those who will receive it will *not* be long towards ruin! They will speedily be installed as the most obedient servants of some capitalist mill-owner, and will thus, even by their numbers afford a great impetus to India's industrial and manufacturing development! And as for those remaining few Mawalas who will have chosen only lands to form their compensation, they will find—let me assure my reader that I am treating him to no pessimism—their new lands, by their very distance and unfamiliarity, to be evidently less well-conditioned, less comfortably equipped, and therefore certainly less propitious.

Let us then, in deference to these reasons all hie to the immediate rescue of Mulshi; let us extend to her whatever help we may.—Yours, etc.

G. V. B.

BURMA REFORMS.

STORMY MEETING OF G. C. B. A.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 20.

At a general meeting of the G. C. B. A. a resolution was passed by a large majority to boycott District Councils and Circle Boards. The meeting was a stormy one and owing to this decision 8 prominent men in the Association Resigned as protest. These gentlemen belonged to the Sub-Committee of 40 appointed by the G. C. B. A. to report on the reforms. Mr. U. Pu moved a resolution for the boycott of the Councils. This question was postponed for consideration to 14th July. But the question of dyarchy was taken up. Mr. U. Pu proposed that dyarchy be boycotted. This resolution was carried by a large majority. The Chairman dwelt on the necessity for unity and deplored the resignations. Split in the G. C. B. A. over the reforms is inevitable. The District delegates favour boycott of Council. The Rangoon Y.M.C.A. and few other branches favour acceptance under protest. If boycott of the Council is carried on the 14th of July, these Association may secede from the G. C. B. A.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

(By T. V. Parvate.).

The following is an attempt to give vent to the thoughts that crowded on my mind, while I listened to the addresses of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the Tilak-Maharastra-Vidyapeetha. The same experience came upon me, when I read the addresses delivered at the convocation of the Gujrat Vidyapeetha. Education is, really speaking, a state function and a Governmental duty. But, it has become incumbent on the Indian people to undertake it themselves since they have declared Non-Co-operation with the present Government and have accepted self-reliance as their watchword. As is bound to be, education imparted in national institutions will not very greatly differ from that in the Government institutions, so far as the books, subjects, manner and method are concerned. The difference really lies in the spirit and matter of education. Moral atmosphere and a new mental outlook are an education in themselves. Examples, living examples of men, who have dedicated their lives to the country's cause will be more inspiring than any precepts. More opportunities for learning to live a life of plain living and high thinking, formation of character—all this none denies.

In this atmosphere one considerations never seems to matter. Patriotism and self-sacrifice are no doubt very good things. Man is not constituted only of emotion or soul but flesh and blood as well. His bodily existence must never be lost sight of. It will not do to develop him, only intellectually, emotionally and morally. Now, it seems to me that this has precisely been excluded from the thought-world of our leaders. None would find fault with responsible and cool-headed people like Messrs. Gidwani and Kelkar, who immediately set out to make proper provision for the N.C.O. students. Arrangements for their study were made, by founding national institutions. Education in these national institutions has been much too literary. These matriculates and graduates of these institutions would be more or less fitted for the same kind of work as the products of Government institutions. To them is not of course denied, their self-sacrifice, obedience to the call of the Congress, their moreat ardent patriotism and so on. But, unfortunately that does not bring them bread. Does not then the responsibility lie on the Congress authorities to find out suitable work for them? Most of these nationals graduates and matriculates find themselves at a loss to know, what they should do to earn their bread. It is not difficult for our merchants, bankers, engineering firms, several Congress offices, newspaper offices and others to offer special patronage to young men educated in national institutions. When once a policy of self-reliance is embarked upon, it is no good shirking responsibility in the matter, as was done last year.

The working committee of the Congress has appointed a committee of Messrs. Ajmalkhan, Ayengar, Ansari and Gidwani to fully consider the question of National education. It is hoped that the committee will explore every avenue and prepare a well-considered scheme of work. If the cause of National Education is to prosper, those that receive the education must be paternally looked after. Colleges, imparting industrial, technical, commercial, medical, religious and other kinds of education must be maintained. Students graduating from these Colleges must be patronised by the public, given preference to by local, Municipal and all Congress organisations. If this could be done, there will never be dearth of students, teachers, money and institutions.

INDIAN STAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really regrettable that out of so many letters to the Press, very few have anything to do with literature or the stage. Our theatre, especially the Gujerati Theatre, is very much in need of development. It is necessary, therefore, that some critics should come out and devote their attentions to dramatic criticism. It is very rarely that we see a leading Indian Journal assigning its columns to matters relating to our stage. As a result of our indifference in this direction a very regrettable degeneration of our theatre has followed. It is high time that our literary leaders should take upon themselves the duty of reforming our stage and bringing it to the level of that of Marathi or Bengali.

There is absolutely no congruity or relevancy in Modern Gujerati drama. It is sufficient if a drama becomes popular either through absurd introduction of politics or through obscene songs. High music is sacrificed to popular theatrical tunes which are more or less calculated to arouse passions. It is not uncommon to see modern sofas in the Durbar of a King who is supposed to have lived a thousand years ago, or to hear the latest political jokes in the performance of "Krishna Charitra" or "Rag Mandlik." It is very trying to hear a vulgar song six or seven times when songs which can be said to have some musical merit about them are not even once applauded. Will not the social reformers organize a campaign for the improvement of the Gujerati Theatre? It is the theatre that very largely affects the moral tone of society. It is through the stage only that we can preserve our music.—Yours, etc.

S. V. MEDH.

Marzbanabad, (Andheri).

KHADI PROPAGANDA AT AGRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 20.

Khadi propaganda continues vigorously. The weekly *hat* introduced recently is a great success. Yesterday in the *hat* the buyers were very keen and the sellers took special care to sell on moderate rates. After the *hat* the *Khaddar Pracharak* left in procession selling *Khadi* and exhibiting spinning on the *Charkha*. The Police haunts the Congress premises everyday and sometimes sit for hours there.

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LAHORE LETTER.

THE FRONTIER PROBLEM.

REPRESSION IN RAWALPINDI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 15.

Whatever difference of opinion people may have with Lala Harkishen Lal, all give him credit for possessing a cool head and a clear brain. His bold and blunt evidence before the Indian Industrial Commission demonstrated beyond doubt that he is made of a sterner stuff than the average politician. His reasonings are always simple and well-considered and he seldom says anything off-hand. And it was, therefore, no surprise to hear his cogent and pithy evidence before the Frontier Inquiry Committee. The evidence of almost all other witnesses before the Committee was of a routine nature; those who were Khans, landlords and favourites of the official world opposed amalgamation, while Hindus and certain other gentlemen of independent views generally favoured amalgamation. The reasons put forward by witnesses of different shades of opinion were mostly stereotyped, and it seemed as if they knew little of the real problems of the Frontier.

The real problem of the Frontier is, firstly to protect British territory from the depredations of the transborder tribes, and secondly, to improve the internal administration of the province and govern it in a civilised and liberal manner. If this can be done effectively the question of amalgamation or no amalgamation does not arise. Those who stand for amlagamation do so simply because they hope and expect that by this means they will acquire certain rights and privileges which the Punjabees enjoy. Lala Harkishen Lal nicely described the position by urging "a radical change of men and measures of the Frontier Province no matter whether it is by amalgamation with the Punjab or otherwise."

Regarding the increase in raids and attacks on British subjects by the transborder tribes, Lala Harkishen Lal said that this was due to the fact that the Government of India has been pandering to the tribes in money and in other ways. The Minister, shrewd as he is, knew it well how difficult the problem of dealing with the frontier raids was, and therefore frankly admitted that he had no remedy for this evil and that he would leave the matter to the changed men in charge of the administration.

With respect to the angle of vision of the administration, the Lala said "An Englishman is as bad and as good as a wild animal. Unless you put him in a cage, as it were by certain laws and regulations he would be inclined as wildly as anybody else."

Doubtlessly the problems before the Committee are very knotty and complicated. They have baffled the best brains of British administrators in the past and remain quite unsolved. Now it remains to be seen what solution the members of the Inquiry Committee who come from the reformed Councils offer for the better government and security of the frontier districts. Those who know the real state of affairs in the Frontier Province doubt very much that the Inquiry Committee with its defective personnel and limited scope of work can achieve anything substantially good for the civic population of the frontier.

REPRESSION IN RAWALPINDI.

The local papers have published harrowing tales of repression and indiscriminate arrests at Rawalpindi. Almost all the prominent Congress and Khilafat workers have been arrested. The immediate cause of the wholesale arrests seems to be the peaceful picketing of liquor-shops by the Congress volunteers of the place. The arrests were made without any warrants being shown to the people arrested. The total number of arrests amounts to 75 uptil now. It is alleged that a good many people were roughly handled by the police and were beaten with sticks, as has become quite a usual spectacle in this province. Some telegrams sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" and other nationalist papers about these sudden arrests and police excesses have been supressed by the authorities. But it is reported that in spite of the official highhandedness picketting of liquor shops continues.

All public meetings have been prohibited in the city for a period of one month under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In short, it appears as if the authorities are bent upon suppressing the national movement somehow or other, but whether they will meet with any success, is a very difficult question to answer.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

In these days the best brains of this country are so busy in the country's struggle for Swaraj that they find very little time to devote to and remedy the maladies from which our society is suffering. Liquor prohibition, and the uplift of depressed classes have no doubt been included in the current programme of the Congress, but little attention has so far been seriously given to the amelioration of the pitiable condition of life led by prostitutes. It is no good to cherish feelings of hatred towards them, for are they not the direct product of our defective social system? They are no doubt weak-minded unfortunate souls, but our society is perhaps more responsible for their miseries than they themselves are. The prostitute problem is an All-India one and the rapid increase of venereal diseases which is visible everywhere ought to make it clear to the social reformers, whether politically extremists or moderates, that the problem deserves a careful and timely handling. Without dilating any more on the necessity of tackling this difficult item of social reform, I simply give here a brief review of the various measures adopted from time to time in this province to combat this evil. About ten years ago these ill-fated women used to live in the most crowded quarters of the Punjab towns—sometimes dangerously near the educational institutions. They were a perfect nuisance to the public, especially to the student class, for by their wantonness and indecent gestures they spoiled the character of many a promising youth. Lala Lajpat Rai's name should be mentioned in this connection as a pioneer who took cudgels in his hands and with the help of the Lahore Municipality succeeded in purging most of the streets of Lahore of the pest. The process of evacuation and segregation continued slowly, steadily and quietly and now almost all the streets have been swept clean of these undesirables. The result is quite evident the general moral tone of the people has been raised and improved and at the same time the number of the houses of ill-fame has considerably decreased. The example of Lahore has been followed by almost all the important towns of the Punjab.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING BAD CHARACTERS.

Recently some energetic youngmen of Lahore organised a society named Anjuman-i-Insdad-i-Badkaran or a society for improving bad characters. They began by picketing the houses of ill-renown and preventing by civil means the spoiled youngmen from entering the brothels, etc., They met with a considerable measure of success and a number of brothels had to close their doors on account of this vigorous propaganda. As a result of this a number of prostitutes contracted lawful marriages and gave up their immoral trade, thus becoming useful members of society.

But now on account of lack of sympathy, adequate support and guidance from responsible quarters, the movement is losing much of its usefulness. People of power and position do not think it decent to have their names associated with movements like these. Yet it is quite obvious that this is one of the problems that ought to be taken in hand by every well-wisher of society. After all most of these prostitutes are kidnapped girls, rejected wives, unfortunate widows or children of prostitutes trained up in an atmosphere of debauchery, or poor hungry souls compelled to sell their honour for a pittance of bread.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Horniman's letter speaks of his greatest suffering, viz., his being kept out of the country he loves and want to suffer for. We remember Mr. Stokes's anxiety not to be kept even in comfort with European Criminals. Mr. Horniman's anxiety is rather to be in jail in India than to be free in England. One wonders why Sir George Lloyd should grudge him that pleasure. He is not going to be more dangerous in a solitary cell at Yeravda or some such place than he is in England. After coming to India he is sure to say, write or do something for which under the normal laws of India, he can be sent to jail. But even that sense of justice and fairness cannot be expected, so long as the coalition cabinet of Mr. Lloyd George is in power. Personal liberty is at its nadir at present. Even so brave fighter of the Empire and an Hon. member of the Parliament, as General Townshend has been refused passport to visit the Near East, merely because (as has later been discovered) he is suspected of favouring the Turks. When a member of Parliament for whom so many other members fought could be so fettered, what is to be expected in the case of so unsupported a man as Mr. B. G. Horniman?—Yours, etc.

June 13.

P. R. LELE.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a last issue of your paper I saw a comparison drawn by Mr. Moazzam Ali between the treatment accorded to the political prisoners in Bombay jail with that of U.P. jails. The facts given about the treatment in U.P. jails are based to a great extent on wrong information.

1. None among the political prisoners is allowed to write daily letters to his friends.
2. Many of those who receive rigorous imprisonment are given hard labour.
3. Searches are very often made and punishment is given. One such case is already pending in Lucknow District jail.
4. Only two jails have been converted into political jails; Lucknow and Fyzabad for 1st and 2nd class political prisoners respectively.

The above two jails accommodate only few hundred prisoners.

Other hundreds of political prisoners are treated as ordinary criminals and are given no concession at all. They are not allowed free intercourse. Even for Jumma prayers they are not allowed to meet together.

5. The jail authorities are far from being courteous. From a convict warder to the jail Superintendent every jail authority behaves very rudely excepting special cases.
6. Only in Lucknow District jail about 200 political prisoners are given special diet worth about twelve annas a day. Not even Pundit Motilal Nehru used to get Rs. 5 a day for his food. The rest of the political prisoners are given ordinary jail diet.,—Yours, etc.

AN EX-POLITICAL CONVICT.

Lucknow District Jail.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 15.

Meetings of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, its Council, and its Swadeshi and Education Boards will be held on 1st July at Mirpurkhas. These meetings are to last for at least 3 days, as the Lucknow Resolutions and other matters hearing on Constructive Programme are to be discussed thoughly and most important decisions are expectetd to be reached. The agenda papers will be published on 21st instant.

FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

CARRY ON MAHATMA'S WORK.

The following are the extracts from the speech delivered by Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee in the meeting held under the auspices of Khaddar Bhandar exhibition on the 16th inst:—

"It augurs well for us that a religious leader and spiritual guide of this country, Srijut Krishnajivanji, son of Raja Gokalnathji, should pre-ordain this noble work—being himself clad in Khaddi. Brothers, it is such a critical period and our national and country's boat is surrounded with such boisterous waves that unless all sects and creeds should give a helping hand to us in this hazardous task the success of our object and the safe steering of our boat to the shore is impossible and difficult. It is incumbent that all our religious heads and political leaders, putting aside personal discords and trivial controversies on side issues, should enter the field of action. Otherwise our Motherland will ever remain chained in the fetters of thraldom.

It is due to the untiring and invaluable efforts of Mahatma Gandhi that the country has shaken off its lethargy and is wide awake conscious of its own strength. The way in which this spirit is tried to be crushed and repression is resorted to all over India, urgently demands that, after the Mahatma's incarceration, we should in one accord try to fulfil the work so well begun by him.

The foremost place in this programme has been allotted to the Khaddi business. The All-India Congress Committee, in its Lucknow sitting, has laid a great stress on the completion of the constructive work, and declared that its fulfilment is real road to our forward actions. Two months time has been fixed within which to complete it, after which the future programme will be reconsidered. Therefore, it is urgently needed that we should concentrate our whole force in completing the constructive programme of the work and chiefly the promalgation of Khaddar.

Each house and each street should be acquainted with the message of Khaddar, as it is the surest and the chief means of adjusting our economic condition, and of freeing the country from poverty and also of creating harmony and mutual goodwill.

Concluding Seth Chotani said:—"If we redouble our efforts I assure you we shall soon settle the problem of Swarajya and redress the wrongs of the Khilafat and the Punjab. It is time that we should try to trust each other give up petty disputes and whatever grievances the Hindus and the Mussalmans might have against each other, should be forgotten, and the real work should be taken up in right earnest.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN NATAL.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have read with indignation and consternation the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance and the Local Township Ordinance, Natal, which are calculated to humiliate the Indian trading community and throw them at the mercy of the European residents of the Province. Legislation of this preposterous character is resented all over the country as being directly antagonistic to the vested rights of the Indian community and would effectively shake Indian sentiment for the Empire. The Rural Licensing Ordinance takes away the right of appeal and enables a committee of Europeans to refuse arbitrarily the granting of licenses and thus is likely to lead partially to compulsory expatriation and elimination of Indians from Natal. The Town Franchise Committee takes away existing rights enjoyed by the Indian community, Natal, for many years past and strikes at the very roots of the unity of the Empire on the ground that India was not a self-governing country at the date of the South African Union in 1909 which was and still is due to no fault of hers and thus places India in a worse position not only than Europeans but also some Asiatics who do not belong to the Empire. Hopes raised by the sympathetic reply of the Viceroy to the South African Deputation in March last have thus been rudely frustrated. The Committee request, therefore, his Excellency the Viceroy to exercise the right of direct communication with the Union Government to obtain redress.

OVERSEA EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The standing committee on Oversea emigration met to-day with the Hon. Mr. Sarma as Chairman. The committee will have a few more sittings.

VACANCY IN LOCAL COUNCIL

The Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) states:—

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. H. R. W. Watson, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Presidency (European) Constituency, the Local Government has fixed the following dates, hours and places:—

July 10th (Monday) 1 p.m.—for nomination of candidates.

July 14th (Friday) 1 p.m.—for the scrutiny of nomination papers, at the Bombay Collector's Office, Old Custom House.

July 24th (Monday), 12 to 4 p.m.—for voting, at the District Headquarters.

July 29th (Saturday), 1 p.m.—for counting votes, at the Bombay Collector's Office, Old Custom House.

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SHEVARAM KHUBCHAND MULTANI, Barbhaya Moholla,

Bombay, 13th February 1922.

NATIONAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1922-1923.

The National College, Bombay, was started on the 1st of February 1921 by the Swarajya Sabha (Bombay Branch) and owes its origin to the non-cooperation movement.

Location.—It is at present located at 103 Tardeo Road, Bombay.

Object.—Its object is to provide students with a course of studies in national education. Its chief characteristic is the opportunity for self-expression and independence from Government control.

Affiliation.—The college is affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapith.

CLASSES AND PERIODS OF STUDY.

(1) First year class.—It is one year's course, as a general preparatory year for the schools.

(2) Schools.—The course extends over a period of three years.

ADMISSION.

Students who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Gujarat Vidyapith or the corresponding examination of any other University are eligible for admission to the First year class.

Students who have passed the First year examination of the Gujarat Vidyapith or the corresponding examination of any other University are eligible for admission into the higher courses, that is, the Schools of specialised studies.

Students who have passed the second year examination of any University are eligible for admission into the schools. They may be allowed to appear for the Final examination after two years' attendance in the college.

Every student seeking admission should forward his application to the college with five rupees as entrance fee to get his name registered.

Every student seeking admission must send or show a duly signed certificate of his having passed an examination which he states in his application to have passed and which entitles him for admission into the college.

Fees.—Entrance fee is five rupees. Term or session fee for arts side is Rs. 50, i.e., 100 Rs. per academic year.

The entire fee is charged for the session for which a student's name has been enrolled in the college rolls.

The last date for paying the fees is one month after the opening of the college in each session.

Freeships.—A limited number of students will be allowed freeships or half freeships on due consideration of their circumstances and their college career.

This privilege will be granted for one term only. It will not be renewed if the student has failed to give satisfaction in attendance, conduct and his progress in studies.

Examination Fees.—First year examination fee is Rs. 10. Final examination is Rs. 20.

Examinations.—The Gujarat Vidyapith will hold the First year examination and the Final examination. The Final examination will be held twice a year.

Sessions.—The year is divided into two sessions. The First session begins on the 12th of June 1922 and closes on the 14th of October 1922.

The second session opens on the 6th of November 1922 and closes on the 3rd of March 1923.

A student has to be present at least 70 days in each session and has to attend 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered in the subjects of his class.

Scholarships.—A few scholarships are awarded to the deserving students.

Time.—Lecture-hours are arranged in the morning from 7 to 11 a.m.

Medium of Instruction.—The medium of instruction will be Marathi and Gujarati. Students will have to understand lectures in both the languages. At present question papers in an examination are allowed to be answered in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi or English and in no other language.

Compulsory subjects.—(1) Hindustani (Hindi and Urdu), (2) Spinning and (3) Drill are compulsory in the college.

Music.—Vocal and instrumental music are regularly given one hour every day.

Library.—College is provided with an up-to-date library. Standard books are kept. History, Politics, Economic sections are well equipped. Further additions are being made. Under Professor's guidance students will find it very useful.

Reading room.—Dailies, weeklies, monthlies (Indian and Foreign) in Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and English are provided. Important Journals—political and economical—are also subscribed for the use of students and Professors and Lecturers.

Laboratory.—Science students have a good laboratory for doing practical work in Chemistry.

Weaving.—One handloom is maintained in the college for teaching students the art of weaving.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

The college prepares students in the following schools of specialised studies:—

(1) School of Social Sciences—Politics, History and Economics.

School of Languages—Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujarati and English.

(2) School of Science.—In every school (except School of Chemistry) there will be ten special papers. In addition, there will be one general paper in Hindi and one general paper in Marathi or Gujarati or Hindi. Thus in all there will be twelve papers.

In the School of Languages any two languages are to be chosen. Each language has five papers. At present arrangements are made for teaching the following languages. Sanskrit, Gujarati, Marathi and English.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES.

First Year Examination:

Subjects:—

1. Gujarati or Marathi or Hindi.
2. Hindustani—(Knowledge of Urdu alphabet is essential).
3. One of the following:—
(a) Logic. (b) Mathematics and Physics (c) Sanskrit. (d) Persian.
4. Economics.
5. One modern language:—
English or French or Bengali.
6. Spinning.

Final Examination (Schools):—

1. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Politics

1. Political Science.
2. Modern Political Philosophy.
3. Any one Standard Author.
4. Ancient and Medieval Political theories with special reference to Plato and Aristotle.
5. Modern constitutions and modern Administration of India.
6. Science of Government or Dandaniti, and Ancient Indian History.
7. Principles of Economics.
8. Outlines of the History of Europe.
9. Elements of Sociology.
10. Elements of International Law.

History.

1. Complete History of India.
2. History of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great and History of Republican Rome.
3. History of Islamic Empires.
4. History of China and Japan.
5. One of the following:—
a. Ancient India.
b. Moslem rule in India including Maratha and Sikh History.
c. Europeans in India and British Rule with corresponding English History.
6. History of Europe 476-1453.
7. History of Europe 1453-1920.
8. Elements of Politics and modern administration of India.
9. Principles of Economics.
10. Elements of Sociology.

Economics.

1 & 2. Advanced theory of Economics and History of Economic thought.
3. Indian Economics.
4. Socialism and Trade Unionism.
5. Public Finance and Statistics.
6. Any one of the following:—
a. Indian currency, Exchange and Banking.
b. International trade and commercial policy.
c. Railways and Irrigation.
d. Famines and Land Revenue Systems of India.
7. Elements of Politics and modern Administration of India.
8. Outlines of the History of Europe.
9. Commercial Geography.
10. Cooperation in India and Abroad.

2. SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

Sanskrit:—

1. Grammar and Philology.
Smriti and Purva Mimansa.
2. Vedas, Brahmanas and Upnishads.
3-4. Selections from the Ramayan and Mahabharata and Mahakavya, Drama, Alankara, Chhandshastra, Sanskrit composition.
5. Darsanas.

Gujarati:—

1. Philology and old Gujarati.
2. Old Poetry.
3. Modern Literature.
4. History of Literature and Literary criticism.
5. Essay and Translation.

Marathi:—

1. Poetry.
2. Drama and novel.
3. History and Biography.
4. Essay and Literary Criticism.
5. Philology.

English:—

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Prose including essays and novels.
3. Poetry including dramas.
4. Special author.
5. Composition: An essay on a given subject.

The first paper will also contain questions on criticism.

THE COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal—

1. Shrikrishna Venkatesh Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxford) Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Politics.

Professors—

2. Mr. N. R. Malkani, M.A. (Bombay) Professor of Economics and Politics.
3. B. M. Ganguli, M.A. (Cal.) Professor of English and Bengali.
4. I. B. Mujumdar, M.A. (Cal.) Professor of Philosophy and English.
5. K. G. Khare, M.A. (Bombay) Professor of Physics and Mathematics.
6. N. M. Bhathena, B.S. (Columbia) Professor of Chemistry.
7. M. G. Kale, M.A. (Bombay) Professor of Chemistry.
8. P. A. Tulpule, B.A. (Bombay) Professor of Sanskrit.
9. J. M. Buch-Lalit. Professor of Gujarati.
10. W. G. Shetye, B.A., (Bombay) Professor of Marathi.
11. W. C. Chatterji, M.A. (Cal.) Professor of Economics.
12. R. S. Padhidri, M.A., (Bombay) Professor of History.
13. Prof. U. K. Oza, M.A. Professor of History.
14. Asif A. Faizee, B.A. (Bombay) Professor of Urdu and Persian.
15. K. P. Dube, Lecturer in Hindi.
16. Mr. G. R. Gokhale, Music Teacher.
17. Mr. F. N. Vad, Clerk and Librarian.

For any additional information apply to:—

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Commerce Classes are opened from this year. The curriculum of study is as follows according to the Gujerat Vidyapith Calendar.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

1. Principles of Economics.
2. Special Branches of Economics.
a. Currency and Exchange.
b. Banking.
c. Public Finance.
d. International Trade.
e. Statistics.
3. Business Organisation.
4. Accountancy and Auditing.
5. Physical and Commercial Geography.
6. Mercantile Law.
7. Organisation of Cotton Industry, or Actuarial Science.
8. Indian Administration.
9. A General English Paper.
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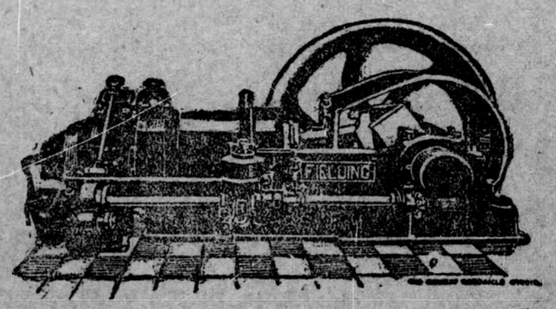

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